HE VESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

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Poetry.

HOMEWARD.

By Frances L. Mace.

The hour will come: even now on wings of glory Somewhere it tarries, waiting for God's voi When we shall lay aside this earthly burden, And rising lightly to immortal joys, We shall go home.

The world is fair: all beautiful it lieth In flowery rest, this balmy summer day, And it is joy to breathe its living fragrance, To see its sunlight; but we would not stay-We would go home.

Here all is fleeting, fading as it blossoms, A bitter pang beneath all gladness lies; Smiling, we mourn; and living, the heart faint-

Diviner joys are hid in Paradise— There lies our home.

Unto the hills, aflame with sunset splendor, Come, let us hasten, comrade, brother, friend Unto the full reward, the true communion, Unto the perfect day that has no end-Let us go home!

Bangor, Me.

Communications.

THE SUPPLY OF MINIS

It was not my intention, in the former brief articles, to discuss the subject exhaustively, or to continue the discussion further (others, I suppose, will do that), or to advocate or discuss any particular location for a Mission house, but simply to point out the possibilities of the case. (This is an answer to the following letter from an intelligent and experienced laymanhimself a College graduate, and writing from Harrisburg, Pa.—which I give for the light it throws on the general subject.) He writes:

"Your articles in the MESSENGER are attracting attention. The necessity of increasing the supply of ministers is im perative, if we would hold our present status as a denomination, to say nothing of extending our work. There are in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and, I presume, in your State, many young men who have had fair advantages of an English education, and who are poor, employed as teachers in our public schools. number is increasing. They have some idea of life and real work, much more than the young man who has spent eight or ten years in College and Seminary walls. They have acquired some ability in imparting information, and, as a rule, are very zealous in work. If such men could be enlisted in the work of the ministry, they would, in two or three years of theological teaching, be valuable ministers. There is no desire to lower the standard of education for the ministry, but there are hundreds of places for men of moderate theological ability who have zai in pastoral work. I notice that the young school-teacher is much more active about his work than the average young theologi cal graduate. Your young men from the West are to be praised for their zeal. I have met several in Pittsburg Synod, and noticed that feature of their pastorate. * * The life of such young men as I have spoken of would be different, necessarily, from eight-year-course men. They will feel more keenly the necessity of activity, and we may fairly hope this will follow them into their pastoral life. As a Church, we have not been so much concerned for

zealous workers as for solid workers. I

am anxious to have men, and to hear men,

entreat men and press them to seek the Lord, and to invite men to personal interviews on the subject of their salvation. It is rare to hear our ministers press the question. Go on with your articles. They will do good."

We wish yet to notice the remarks of a correspondent (E. V. G.) in the Messen-GER of July 23d, under the heading: "Rapid Growth of the Ministry," the purpose being to show that our ministry in the past has grown rapidly, and that there is no cause for fear as to the future, much less for alarm" In setting this forth he goes into a statistical investigation, interesting in itself, but which, in the form he has given to it (i. e., ratio of increase of ministers to increase of members, ratio of rate of demand to rate of supply, etc.) has no particular bearing on the question of the future supply of ministers. He states truly that in 20 years (1863 to 1883) our ministry increased from 447 to 783, an increase of 75 per cent. But statistics must be weighed, and not only counted, else they will mislead. To keep pace with the general increase of the country (which is 3 per cent. annually), we must have an annual increase of 3 or 4 per cent. in the roll of our pastors. In the way in which the above is stated, it would seem, at first sight, as though we had, all through those 20 years, an annual increase of 31 per cent. This would be very satisfactory and encouraging, but this satisfaction vanishes, on weighing the figures; for notice (1) that this 31 per cent. increase is only such on the numbers for 1863, and by far not a 3 per cent. increase for each succeeding year. It makes a vast difference whether you count the per cent on 447 (the figures for 1863), or on 783, the number we now have. In other words, if we increased 17 from 1862 to 1863, that was about 4 per cent. If we increase the same from 1882 to 1883, presage a dearth of ministers, such as we now have (Miami Classis lately reported 12 pastoral charges vacant.) We notice (2) that this increase, in fact, was greatest in the earlier years, and has been falling off especially since 1879. This will be strikingly shown by the following table, which we invite every one to ponder carefully, to weigh accurately and to study fairly. It gives: 1. The number of ministers each year. 2. The increase each year. 3. The annual increase per centum. This last column is the one which throws the most light on the subject. Notice the heavy falling off in the ratio of increase since 1879. Instead of 3 to 4 per cent., we have fallen to 1 and 2. The fact is that the annual increase of ministers dare no longer remain at the average of 17, but must be raised up to at least 30, and we are now far below that number.

Year.	Number of Ministers.	Increase.	Jucrease per centum.
1862	421		e is too
1863	447	26	6
1864	460	13	8 110
1865	474	14	3
1866	485	11	2.3
1867	491	6	1.2
1868	505	14	2.8
1869	521	16	3.1
1870	547	26	5
1871	567	20	87
1872	586	69	83
1873	595	9	1.5
1874	600	5	.8
1875	623	23	3.8
1876	664	41	6.5
1877	680	16	2.4
1878	710	80	44
1879	734	24	3.4
1880	746	12	1.6
1881	752	6	.8
1882	767	15	1.9
1883	783	16	2
1 k A	11 1110		

One more remark we may make: The question is as to the supply of pastors; an ncreasing number of our ministers are being absorbed by the educational work of the Church, and this decreases the relative supply of pastors. J. H. G.

Look at the bright side! Recount all thy

joys;
Speak of the mercies which richly surround

Muse not forever on that which annoys; Shut not thine eyes to the beauties around thee."

The general subject of securing for the Church at home and in her foreign field, a larger force of efficient workers, still claims further attention. Dr. J. H. Good's articles, carry in the a much weight. So do the articles from other pens which advocate a different policy. All agree that we need many more laborers to cultivate the vast field open to us as a Church. But how to find the men and prepare them for the work in this field, is the difficult problem to be solved. Different theories have been suggested by different brethren for its solution. The suggestions made and the arguments offered, show that the brethren who have written, are awake to the general interests of the Church. This, in itself, is a favorable indication. Let there be earnest and deliberate discussion, of this and other subjects which claim the attention of the Church, conducted in a spirit of Christian friendship, and our progress will be more rapid and our success the greater. Earnest minds and warm hearts, should not shrink from an open and manly expression of candid convic tions, on any subject agitated in the Church. On this ground brethren can meet, and realize a mutual benefit from any discussions that may arise between

On the increase of the gospel ministry in the Reformed Church, we hesitate not to give our sentiments. That a large number of ministers, efficient and full of earnestness, in addition to those already in the field, is needed, all agree. But how to secure the men and prepare them for the work of the ministry, is quite a different thing. We have the men. The reasons given why they do not come forward gular course in conegand the seminary, Another has a family, or is too far advanced in years Anther, considers it unjustifiable to adopt a profession which promises an inadequate pecuniary support, &c. Some of these reaons, are mere ex cuses. Others cannot be denied. And, so far as they have anyweight, due liberality on the part of the Church, with proper encouragement to the men, on the part of the ministry, could be successfully met. The encouragement they need, is a just explanation of the vature and design, of the gospel ministry and promises of the Bible, to the faithful ambassadors of Christ. In addition to these, a course of study, adapted to their age and other circumstances, must be adopted in our institutions of learning.

1. Let us not discourage Mission Houses. Our German brethren, through them, have done the Church a good service. doubt the propriety of any effort to establish an English Mission House, with the colleges, collegiate institutes, and seminaries now in operation under the supervision of the Church.

2. Let us not talk or write about blotting out an Orphans' Home to make room for a Mission House. We have not too many Homes. Let them live. Sustain them well and they will flourish!

3. The difficulties of some of the brethren, which is their judgment militate against connecting a Mission House with one or the other of our seminaries, are too formidable to admit of the plan. They seem to think that present arrangements in our theological seminaries are sufficiently well adapted to meet the demands of the Church for an adequate supply of ministers. That this is an error, is evident from the fact that under these seminary have failed arrangements, we to furnish the Church a sufficient number of men to cultivate the field she occupies. And having failed under the present system and course of study, we cannot fail to conclude, that some additional arrangements have become necessary to meet the present not the establishment of a Mission House altogether separate from our seminaries. We should have a course of study in our

For The Messenger.
"THE SUPPLY OF MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES."

any serious way to embarrass professors, but to bring into a more limited period of strange inactivity in this particular work lies time, the branches absolutely necessary to qualify the student for the work he will be required to perform in the ministry.

The article from the pen of Rev. "I. E. G.," in the MESSENGER recently, is good on the subject.

I hope the discussion of the subject will be continued, until the properly constituted authorities of the Church will take such action as our wants dictate.

For the Messenger. THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH.

In carefully studying the subject of Missions lately, I have come across a number of facts which I think ought to be brought before the minds of our Reformed people, so that the missionary spirit awakened during the last few years may not languish, but go on increasing from year to year.

The latest statistics show that the population of the earth, as nearly as it can be fixed, is about 1,453,923,000. Of this number, 390,540,000 are nominal Chris-The population of Europe and tians. America is prevailingly Christian, whilst that of Asia and Africa is heathen. There are 11 million Christians in Asia, out of a population of over 800 million inhabitants, and of the 200 millions in Africa, only 8 millions are nominal Christians. When we compare the un-Christian population of the world with the Christian, the number of Christians seems small, and we might feel discouraged, but for the fact that we are still only in the first stage of the present missionary activity, and that numbers do not at all exhaust the results of what the missionary activity has already done, and will do, in civilizing and educat families to American and European Colleges are not only educated in the sciences and literature of the past and present civilized nations, but are brought under the direct influence of the Christian religion. will never be able to shake off the Christian habits more or less acquired, even if they do not become members of the Church whilst they attend College.

The missionary spirit is one of the essential features of the Gospel. It is having a healthful and strengthening effect upon all our charitable work as a Church. The burning missionary spirit of the Apostolic age will, I suppose, never be exceeded in intensity, but the field then was not, and could not, be as large as it was afterward, or as it is in our own day, when Providence is opening one place after another for the missionaries to come in and posses the land. During the time of the Apostles and their immediate successors the ministers were all missionaries, and their enthusiasm was vigorous and all controlling. This was not only the case with the minis ters, but the congregations were controlled by the same spirit.

We find that, if the Gospel is preached for some time in a heathen country, and congregations are established, the hearts of the people at once open toward the rest of their fellow-men, and frequently it happens that they give more for works of charity than twice the number of men in long-established congregations, who have been placed under more favorable influences for many years. In countries where the Christian religion has brought all under its sway a reaction often sets in, and

the missionary spirit loses its vital force. We have been blamed in Eastern Pennwell deserved for not seminaries which would not include all at the same time, be a powerful lever by the branches required for regulars. An which to bring up all our benevolent adhere to the prejudice of one or the other irregular course, so arranged as not, in objects of the Church to their true stand- language.

with the field are able to see. The great obstacle in the way of rapid progress has always been the large fields of the brethren; but in this there has been a commendable change lately, and this dividing of charges must go on until none of our ministers will have more members than they can properly instruct and keep interested in the Church's work. But there are other causes of this neglect. Many of our older members in some parts never heard a mission sermon for forty or, perhaps, fifty years of their life before the Mission spirit took hold of the Church. Only during the last decade have our ministers generally, seriously and earnestly taken up the subject. Now, every intelligent man knows that it takes time for any spiritual activity to develop itself. The increasing contributions for benevolent objects in Eastern Pennsylvania is a sure sign that we are fast learning our duty in these matters; and we hope the time is not far distant when the members, as a whole, will come forth with their increased freewill offerings, and lay them upon the altar for the well-being of the heathen, their brethren in the far West and all kindred objects.

There is certainly no reason why thisshould not be the case, if our ministers will be actuated by the missionary spirit of the present age. We must, however, always remember that the law of the progress of the kingdom of Christ is the law of the mustard seed's growth now, as it has always been before.

> For The Messenger. THE MISSION HOUSE.

Since the Church has beome aware of as to how the work of Missions can effectually carried forward. It is well that the mind of the Church is being prepared by wise and good men, and that plans are suggested for the most effectual mode of progress. We will not enter into the ranks of those who have undertaken the planning, etc., but ask only for permission to make a practical observation on the general subject.

This fact is before us: Our Church is German and English throughout our land, and men are needed who can officiate in both these languages. This fact should never be lost sight of. We verily believe that the question of language has done more to retard the growth of our Church than anything else. The sooner we become conscious of this fact, the better it will be. But our institutions are faulty, in not appreciating the situation to the fullest extent. There has been too much onesidedness in every quarter. God has joined the two languages together in our Reformed Zon, and man shall not put them asunder. The English language, like the man, is the stronger, but the German language, although the weaker part, like the wife, is the essential part of the household, and is therefore deserving of due respect and fervent love. The pastor or missionary, therefore, who properly combines these two, without hating or despising the other, has the spirit of the Church; and the institution, whether it be old or new, "afch practically enters into this spirit will reap the largest reward. If we cannot move the old institutions a this essential direction, then let re, by all means, start a new one on this basis. We can get young men from sylvania, especially the country districts the institutions of Germany who would willingly spend a few years to prepare giving to the benevolent objects of the themselves for work in this country, by Church what we might, or ought, to give. learning to preach in the language of the Eastern Pennsylvania is the stronghold of land without sacrificing their motherthe Reformed Church in this country; is tongue. Here is room for improvement rich in its resources; is up to the times in which will be a blessing to generations procuring educational facilities for their following. The Church has entered with wants of the Church. What we need, is children; is very quick to take hold of heart and hand into her Mission work, letany agricultural facility by which the her consider well the field before her, and people can increase their harvests and do let her adopt the plan that will secure the their work quicker and better; and could, greatest harmony of action and the largest

Selections.

FOR WHAT DO WE GO TO CHURCH?

"Where have you been this long time? I have not seen you at church for several Sabbaths, nor at evening meetings for a long time.'

No, I haven't been a great deal lately. I drop in occasionally at the hall; but, to tell the truth, there's such a coldness and distance in church members, so little inclination to make acquaintance with strangers, that my husband's about discouraged as to taking a seat in any church."

"Ah, I'm sorry for that, for though there's too much truth about the coldness apparent in church members, and I have felt it as much as any one, yet I am sorry you are inclined to give up attending on that account, for I am afraid you will be a loser by it.'

"I don't know but I shall be; but now, Mrs. Norton, do you think it's right for church members to see strangers come Sabbath after Sabbath to church, take their place week after week in prayermeetings, and never by look or word make them welcome greet them cordially as brethren of the same family?"

"No, I do not. I deplore these things as much as any one can; but let me tell you, Mrs. Weston, how I'm getting comforted and ceasing to care for it. I ask myself, as I come down and out of the church with these unspeakable ones, for what do I go to the house of God? Is it to meet human beings, gain their friendship. or to meet my God, have audience with the King, get so lifted up out of this world's trifles as to be unmindful of slights from my fellows, if only I may bring home to combat sin with the strength from above?'

Mrs. Weston looked at her friend a moment as they parted at the corner of the street for their several homes, and

"I don't know but you are right: but I never thought of it in this light."

"Think it over now, won't you, Mrs. Weston, and, pray, do not decide to give up church attendance, will you?" Goodby," and they parted.

But I am far from thinking Christians feel as indifferent toward strangers as they appear often to do. I think in their hearts they give them a warm welcome; but from over-sensitiveness—the fear of seeming obtrusive—they wait to be introduced; that word should never be used in connection with Christian brethren, believers in the same Christ, strangers though they

In face of all repulses and "icicles," let all church members continue to "show themselves friendly."— Watchman.

THE GOSPEL OF TEMPERANCE.

What amazes and shocks me is to see the wine-bottle where it is as flagrantly out of place as a bonfire would be on the floor of powder-mill. No intoxicant has any business to be on the table in a family which contains any boys, or on the table of any miscellaneous social party, or in the cupboard of any professional man, or anywhere else, in short, except in the hands of a very discreet and careful physician. Every bottle that contains alcohol contains a serpent. The serpent in Eden was not a more perfect embodiment of deceit. A bottle of Bourbon or of Burdeceit. A bottle of Bourbon or of Burgundy will deceive the very elect. I am constantly called to labor for the reformation of persons who began with the most honest resolutions to drink moderately; but their glasses insensibly enlarged and deepened until they became literally a pit of damnation. Some of the hardest cases I encounter are of those whose names are enrolled on church registers. In yonder lecture-room I have heard a man pray most pathetically for deliverance from the tempter, and yet he has been tracked to a drinking saloon on his way home from the prayer-meeting! More than once he has been the subject of most loving personal efforts (once or twice of necessary Church discipline), and still does he cry out in agony from the bites of the serpent which he deliberately put into his own home when he was a young man!

wont have me, now that I have worked as man pray won't have me, how that I have youn't have me any won't have me there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken there is no effort made to draw thiot them the beauty that surrounds them like the atmosphere. We have seen many adount understand, "'You won't care to be soen in such company,' he replied, looking at me incredulusly. "Perhaps you don't understand at have just worked out a sentence in the State's prison here."

"I understand,' I said. "We are all wayfarers; come along, and we will talk the matter over and decide as we go what can be done for you."

"I which he deliberately put into his own bosom when he was a young man!

But what shall be said of those Christian people who, from thoughtlessness, or from the tyranny of fashion, will set wine-bottles where they will produce just such conflagrations? Half the drunkards in the land had one or more partners at the outset. God's word solemnly declares: "Be ye not "takers of other men's sins"—how much - their tempters!

ous truth that may be consciences of

with an intoxicating beverage. On the as a bitter memory and a lasting disbed-rock of entire abstinence alone are grace they safe. I am willing to confess on this public page that I would no more dare to tamper with a wine-bottle than I would dare to thrust a firebrand into one of the pews of my church edifice.-Rev. Theodore

The store-house in which God's goodness is laid up is always found at the point of Take a promise or two for illustration: "In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion." It is very clear that we cannot get His promise when we are in joy and safety, but only when we are in peril. "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee" This goodness is laid up in the midst of the wild waves, and cannot be found in any sunny field. "I will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless." This promise can never come to the tender wife when she leans on the strong arm of her husband; nor to the happy children when they cluster about the living, loving father's

God is limited to no place. He is also excluded from none. He is in all places, and in the least of His creatures-in the petal of the flower, in a blade of grass and yet He is in no place. Nowhere comprehensively and exclusively; everywhere, because everywhere He is creating and upholding every thing.

Hamily Reading.

AND THEN.

By A. R. G.

A few more days of toil and strife, And then

The rest and bliss of perfect life.

A few more days of worldly care,

And then A crown of glory we shall wear.

A few more days of poverty,

And then The heavenly pastures, full and free A few more days of earth's proud scorn,

And then Sweet bloom instead of piercing thorn.

A few more days of darkling sight, And then

The radiant burst of wondrous light

And then

The blessed isles we find at last.

— Churchman

AT THE PRISON-GATE-A FACT.

"Passing the State's prison in Wethersfield on foot, one spring morning, thirty years ago." said an old gentleman recently, one of the prison commissioners of the State of Connecticut, "I saw the gate open, a man come out, and the gate close again The man looked pale and worn and sad. He stood by the gate in the broad Mav sunshine in an undecided way, and I noticed that the tears were streaming down his cheeks. He looked up and down the road, up at the sky, and then stood with bowed head.

"'Where now, my friend?' I asked, cheerfully.

bowed head.

"Where now, my friend?' I asked, cheerfully.

"I don't know, good sir,' replied the man, sadly. 'I was just thinking that I would throw my hat straight up into the air, and go the way the wind blew it. I would rather go back into prison, but they won't have me, now that I have worked out my sentence. They won't have me there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere,' he went on, in a broken voice, 'but I have got to be somewhere. I don't know what will become of me; foresight isn't as good as hindsight, sir.

"'I am walking to Hartford; take passage with me,' I said.

"'You won't care to be seen in such company,' he replied, looking at me incredulously. 'Perhaps you don't understand that I have just worked out a sentence in the State's prison here.'

"'Handgestand' I said. 'We are all

e unimportant disclosure : Reserve never was one of my failings,

the way I came to get into prison. Had I kept silent, I should have gone free; but by this time my heart, full of pent-up sin, would have been a mass of corrup-

as a bitter memory and a lasting disgrace."

"It is not the fact of your being in prison, but the crime that carried you there, wherein lies the sin, I said.

"But those who are not found out escape the disgrace, he replied, bitterly, with a deep sigh, and I hastened to say:

"I think I know a man here in the city who will hire you. He is a large shoe manufacturer, and I am sure he will make a place for you as a favor to me, even if he does not really need a man."

"The more I thought about it, the more confident I felt that my friend would take him into his manufactory.

"If I were in your place, I said, as we entered the city, I would not lisp a word about being in prison."

"The poor fellow stopped short and looked at me. The hopeful look dropped out of his face, his eyes filled with tears, and he said, in a broken voice:

"You have been very kind, but I had better bid you good bye, sir. I cannot live and lie. I promised my God last night in my cell, that was so dark at first, but so light at last, when Jesus came to me there, that I would be true, whatever befell me, and I will keep my word.

"I saw my friend, and told him the whole story. He had a little talk with my man, and made a bargain with him. That night, just at the hour for the shop to

whole story. He had a little talk with my man, and made a bargain with him. That night, just at the hour for the shop to close, we three went into the work room.

"Here is a poor fellow who was discharged this morning from the Connecticut State's prison,' said the proprietor. 'I am going to give him a start in life by taking him into the shop; he will begin work to-morrow.

him into the shop; he will begin work tomorrow.

"There were indignant glances among
the men, and one spoke up hastily:

"I shall leave if he stays. I will not
work with a jail-bird."

"Very well,' said the employer, 'any
one who wishes to leave can bring in a bill
of his time in the morning."

"Only one man, the man who had constituted himself as spokesman, left.

"Ten years later that discharged convict was the owner of the manufactory,
and the man who would not work with a
'jail-bird' was one of the journeymen.
As I said to begin with, that was thirty
years ago. That man whom I met at the
prison door is now a Senator in the Legislature of one of our New England States.
He said to me this day:

He said to me this day:
"I tremble when I think what the
result might have been had an evil, instead of a good, friend met me outside of the prison door."—Mrs. Annie Preston, in Advocate and Guardian.

MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

If there is any for of extravagance that Is pardonable it was which manifessiteelf in the beatifying of the home. Money spent in taking home attractive, in adding to its conforts, and even to its luxuries, is morey spent not unwisely. Such outlay does not partake of the selfishness of mere personal adornment, nor the gratification of deires and wishes that have no higher aim than one's own happiness, for the home is not for the individual, but for the home is not for the individual, but for the family. Whatever makes the home dearer and sweete, and more to be loved and longed for than any other place on earth, must elevate its character, and bring it nearer its heavenly ideal—the eternal home above.

home above.

And among the surroundings of the ideal home we cannot forego the love of the beautiful. In the sublime visions of the seer of Patmos we read of a city whose walls are of all manner of precious stones, its gates of pearl, and its streets of pure gold, with a river pure as crystal running through it, and its inhabitants wearing white robes and crowns upon their heads. The home that God provides for us above is beautiful, and He has given us a beautiful world to live in here. If our homes are bare and cheerless as dens in the mountains it is because there is no effort made to draw into them the beauty that surrounds them

served ridicule upon themselves for many of their absurdities, they have also done some good in awakening a more general interest in the matter of home decoration. It would be surprising, to those who have never tried it, how far a few pence will go with the aid of the least of the surprising to the surprising to the surprising to the surprising the surpris never tried it, how far a few pence will go with the aid of defful fingers in adding to the attractions of the home. A picture frame, or a cup, or other household utensil costs no more if wrought artistically than if made after the most clumsy fashion. Some housekeepers with unlimited means at command and an abundance of material. he land outset.

"I found that he made shoes in the ye not with much said. 'I think if I had, I would not have fallen into errors. Had I had a legitimate way of getting a hving, I would not have been tempted as I was. I have a good trade to begin on now, however. I have brought that away with me, as well have brought that away with me, as well and the material as nature throws down at its door, blossoms

into a home of taste and beauty under veritable fairy fingers. There is a far veritable fairy fingers. There is a far higher aim in view, too, in this matter of home decoration than the mere pleasing of the eye. We cannot live in the midst of things which are truly lovely without par-taking in some measure of that character ourselves. It is not beneath the dignity of the most high and cultivated nature to of the most high and cultivated nature to confess a passionate love for the beautiful, for we worship a God from whom all beauty emanates. Æ-theticism is not to be scorned if a few men have brought the word into disrepute. The art of home decoration is one that we need to cultivate if we would make our homes what they should be—the center of all pure delights and hallowing influences, a place where our children will love to linger, and from which they will ever be loth to part.—Cur Work they will ever be loth to part.—Cur Work

BLESS GOD FOR THAT.

"I am lost! I am lost!" cried a poor penitent to good Lady Huntingdon one day—"I am lost! I am lost!" She knowing well the "way of life," said, "Bless God for that! bless God for

that! Jesus came to seek and to save the

"The devil tells me," said Catherine von B ra to Luther, "that I am too great a sinner to be saved."

And Luther, ever ready with a pungent reply, said, "Let him go and tell Christ so."—Christian Observer.

SHINE AND SHADE.

"In the days of prosperity be joyful, but in the days of adversity consider. God hath set the one over against the other."

A peaceful, radiant dawning A cloudless, glad sunrise And then a shrowded morning, Black clouds athwart the skies, And not a ray of sunshine to greet the wistful eyes!

A turbulent joy-chorus, A merry laughter song; And then a change comes o'er us, And thunder peals along; And all the mirth is ended, and grief alone is strong !

A life where love reigns only And hearts are beating high, A life all sad and lonely, With old friends passing by.
A prayer pressed out by anguish, and none heed the cry.

So it is through the ages, First sunshine and then shade; Life is a book whose pages

Are sad and joyful made.

The sat time of blossom, and a time when all thous fade.

Then let us take the sorrows And joys as they appear;
Dark days with bright to-morrows
Are scattered through the year. They all come from our Father, who holds His children dear.

But when the near skies darken, And silent grows the day, It is that we may hearken
To the words that He shall say, And patiently consider the lessons of

The loyal unto duty Shall find that they are blest With happiness and beauty,
And joyous work and rest.
God tries us with His discipline—how do we

-Marianne Farningham

THE BIRTHDAY GIFT.

There are often wells of thought and feeling in childhood of whose depths parents little dream. We are so accustomed to think of our children's tastes, desires and will as being reflections of our own that we too often forget to study their natures, recognize their individuality and treat them as sentient beings. With such reflections I listened to the relation of the following incident: following incident:
A little girl of this city, about ten years

ted by that aunt herself my heart wept, Cheer and

and I quickly asked myself, "Am I not that mother? Have not the cares of a growing family caused me to be often less patient with my first born, my darling Edith? Have not I, in the multiplicity of duties, been unresponsive to the heart longing for a mother's tender caress and loving recognition of little services ren-dered? dered ?

dered?
That mother is a pious woman. I know she loves her little daughter as tenderly as I do mine. She just didn't think how each impatient word was wearing a sore in that sensitive little heart. She didn't think she was robbing her child's future of the sweet memories of a beautiful childhood. She didn't think how she was recognized the powers of a lovely spirit. nood. She didn't think how she was cramping the powers of a lovely spirit that needed a continual sunshine for their development. Mothers, pause and reflect.

—Herald and Presbyter.

BREAKING DOWN.

Working for God is often painful as well as humbling. It entails suffering, and we are fitted for it by suffering. Why is this? Because the suffering brings us into closer fellowship with our Lord, who was the Man of Sorrows; because it brings us into sympathy with our brethren suffering all around us; because it humbles us. Do you know what is God's chief difficulty with us? It is not the filling us; it is the emptying us. It is not the edifying us; it is the pulling us down. And therefore it is that God's chief instrument of edification is the pick-ax. He must break us down, down, down, and, whatever He gives us to do for His service, He will first of all show us that we are not able to do it.

In our armies, when a man is wounded, Working for God is often painful as well

In our armies, when a man is wounded, they take him at once out of the ranks, and put him in the rear to take care of him. He is not fit for the fighting till his wounds are healed.

He is not fit for the fighting till his wounds are healed.

Not so in the Lord's army. There the faint are in the heat of battle, and the wounded lead the vanguard. Look at the history of the Church, and you will see that most, if not all, of those whom God has employed in a signal manner for His glory have been, in one way or another, among the most afflicted of men, either in heart or in body—sometimes in both. Therefore, do not be afraid of suffering. Do not think that suffering interferes with service. On the contrary, it helps it on. When, therefore, we offer our prayers to God, and ask Him to take us and make us, don't let us forget to put up another petition between these two, and ask Him also to break us. That is a short and comprehensive prayer, "Take me! break me! make me!" God answering that prayer can do something with us.—Theodore Monod.

Westul Wints and Recipes

To RENOVATE CARPEDS.—When carpets are taken up and shaken they can be much renovated by scattering coarse corn meal and salt over them, and then sweeping it all off.

them, and then sweeping it all oil.

Baked Berry Robes.—Make a biscuit dough, roll it thin and cut it in squares of five or six inches. Spread over with berries or other fruit; double the crust over and fasten the edges together. Put the rolls into a dripping pan, close together, until full, then put into the pan a little water, sugar and butter. Bake and serve with any desired pudding sauce.

any desired pudding sauce.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Take two quarts of rich milk and two teacupfuls of sugar; mix well together and put into a freezer with ice and salt packed around it. Have ready one quart of peaches mashed and sweetened. When the milk is very cold stir them in and freeze them all together. Strawberries can be used in the same way, but will require more sugar.

BARED AND STUFFED TOMATOES.—Select firm, ripe tomatoes and with a sharp knife cut off a thin slice from the stem end. Now remove the green core and fill the orifice with an onion chopped very fine, a small piece of best butter, a little pepper, a little salt and a teaspoonful of cracker dust or bread crumbs. Arrange them in a baking-pan, add a little water and bake in a moderate oven.

MOCK OYSTERS OF CORN.-Take a dozen ear MOCH OYSTERS OF CORN.—Take a dozen ears of large young corn and grate all the grain off the cob as fine as possible; mix with the grated corn two large tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, the yelks of five eggs well beaten; mix all well together; have ready a frying pan containing as equal proportion of lard and butter; place on the fire until boiling hot, and then put in portions of the mixture as nearly as possible in shape and size of fried oysters. Fry them brown and send to the table piping hot.

TAPLE GOVERS AND WINDOW DRAPERIES.—

reflections I listened to the relation of the following incident:

A little girl of this city, about ten years of age, was visiting her aunt in the country. They were discussing a certain book, and the aunt remarked:

"Your birthday is near; perhaps your mamma will buy it for you for a birthday present."

A linge of sadness rested on the sweet young face as she quickly answered:

"She could give me something less I would rather have, something less in the world."

"Well, I'm sure," said her aunt, "your mamma will get it for you, if it does not cost too much."

"Ure hill, "it will not cost money." replied the child, "it will not cost money." replied the child, "it will not cost anything."

But she could not then be persuaded to tell what it was. After a long time the shrinking little spirit said:

"Auntie, I will tell you part; it is something she gave me before little brother came. It is just not to do something for that one day; now don't you know?"

The discerning auntie drew the little one to her and asked:

"Is it that mamma should not scold you on your birthday?"

A trembling "Yes," and long the dear head rested in silence on the bosom of that loving, patient aunt.

When I heard this little, incident related by that aunt herself my heart wept,

Mouth's Department.

DAY BY DAY.

As day by day the sun uprises Darkness flies and light appears So, day by day, come new surprises, Bringing hope and chasing fears.
The sun may hide his beaming glan When we think he most should shine; But neither night nor day are chance.
All things move by laws divine.

As day by day the feathered singer Warbles forth his pure delight, So eve by eve faint murmurs linger Round the sable skirts of night. And day by day their worship chorus Bids us lift our souls on high ; But, ah! we feel they stand before us And to God oft seem more nigh.

O day by day! ye have revealed Hidden light where clouds o'er hung O blest to-day! thou hast unsealed Rolls of promises unsung.
All the future tells me plainly How much nobler I can be And the past, too, shows me vainly What I long have failed to see. -Home Journal

DISCONTENTED BOYS AT HOME.

It has been said by those who knew him best that Joe Davis, when at home, was one of the most discontented boys that could be found in Hampden, and yet none of the other fellows could understand why. If Joe didn't feel like doing up his chores at night, his poor old mother, although she was not able to do such work, would bring in the wood and water, milk the cow, prepare the kindlings, and never scold or complain.

Joe could go out coasting or skating the moment he had finished his supper, and stay just as long as any one would remain with him, positive that nothing would be said, no matter what time it was when he got home. Then he could lie in bed until eight o'clock, if he didn't chance to feel like getting up earlier, for he knew that not only would his work be done for him, but that a nice, warm breakfast would be prepared as soon as he should say he was ready to eat it.

Every boy in town thought that Joe was one of the most fortunate fellows in the world, and more than once, when some of them were prevented from joining their companions at play, because of work to be done, they would wish that they were in Jos Davis' shoes. But yet Jos was discon-tented. Somehow, he never seemed to en-joy his sport as much as the other fellows did who were obliged to do their work before they could play, and as for his privilege of lying in bed mornings it is certain that he never appreciated it fully.

He could never seem to understand why some of the other boys always kissed their mother before they went out of the house, nor why they should be so anxious to save her any labor, when by so doing they were losing a game of ball, or the first of the coasting. In fact, he was thoroughly discontented, even though he had a much easier time than his companions, and he never understood why it was.

But there came a day when Joe understood fully, and knowledge brought with it a sorrow from which he will probably never be free.

His mother died. Congestion of the lungs, the doctors said. Overwork, the neighbors decided, and Joe knew that it lids, makes them look much older than they was because she had taken cold one rainy night when she went after the cow, because he was trying an experiment with a new water wheel at the brook.

Now, strange as it may seem, the moment Joe's mother was dead, and he had kissed the cold lips that would never more answer him, and pressed the white hands that had grown rough and calloused working for him, he understood all that he had wondered at before. It seemed to him that his play had not been as enjoyable as was the other fellows' because he had not had the task to make it an agreeable relief. He knew that if he had done his work the hours of recreation would have been sweeter; that if it had been impossible for him to do just as he wanted to at all times, he would have had more zest in his sports before them, but quite out of reach. Finaldid have perfect freedom

dear a kiss from a mother might be, more miserable failure, for, instead of reaching especially when accompanied by the thought the desired branch, it fell short a foot or that he had done all he could to make her life-burden lighter. He realized, also, that the best and truest friend a boy can ever have is his mother, and it is little wonder that Joe's heart was heavy-that the tears he shed did not lessen his grief.

will last through all his life has not been reads this has ever neglected his mother, evening.

although it is just possible that some of them have, at times, forgotten to do a certain piece of work or deliver a message that the old birds were now wholly contain piece of work or deliver a message that that the out their actions wholly conthey were charged with. I chanced to be cerned, and their actions were highly thinking, when I began to write, of my thinking, when I began to write, of my own dear old mother, whose love and kind-down to the hapless bird, and mattered in made by tens of thousands of Moslem ness have been tried in many ways, and of Joe Davis, and it is not strange that, with those memories I should wonder if any other boy had ever done, or would do, anything that would cause him unutterable grief when he looked upon his mother for the last time in this world.

we should grieve incessantly, for hers is all young owl. Was it not to show it how the joy, all the triumph, since she has fought the good fight and, safe in her Father's mansion, where never can pain or sorrow enter, is happy beyond the power of words to tell. But if, when she has gone down into the dark valley of the shadow of death, any of us remember an unkind word, a forgotten task that caused her sorrow, a slight or neglect there comes to us such a pain as is hard to bear; for in this world it can never be unsaid or undone.

with your home or anything about it, stop immediately the old birds flew to the and think if your discontent does not come from the fact that you are getting less work with your play than is good for you. Look about to see if you cannot find some thing to do which shall make you feel better after it is done; and above all, remember that a contented heart comes from knowledge of some good accomplished.

No fellow who truly loves his mother, who does all he can to help her, who is willing to give up his pleasure for hers, will ever be discontented at home. And no fellow who does all this will ever feel as Joe Davis does to-day, even though he is now a man, as he remembers that his discontent came from actual neglect of his dear old mother.

But there is really no need of writing all this, for, of course, no fellow nowadays would ever neglect in any way, or cause sorrow to, his best and truest friend on earth. - Congregationalist.

THE PYGMIES.

Dr. Emin Bey gives, in a recent number of Petermann's Mitcheilungen, some later notices of the Akkas, the pigmy race discovered in Africa, and first described by Schweinfurth. They are a hunting people, divided up into numerous trib have no fixed abode, but wander around in the countries of the Monbutte and the Amadi. When a small society of them sojourns temporarily around the settlement of some chief, they build little huts for the married ones, while the unmarried satisfy themselves with mere shelters from the sun. Usually they live in the groves that line the streams, which afford them game and good hiding-places. The chiefs provide them with grain and roots, and take their pay in the proceeds of the hunt. The Akkas are vengeful and dangerous when offended, and are skilled in the use of the bow and arrow. Emin Bey's measurements gave heights of between four and four and a half feet for full grown Akkas. The color of the bodies varies from a clear yellow to glistening red. The whole body is covered with a thick, stiff, filthy growth of hair. A disposition of the skin to wrinkle, peculiarly observable in the eyeare.

TEACHING THE OWLETS TO FLY.

In the brak of each owl was a mouse, or what I took to be such, and when they alighted on the maple I could detect, in the uncertain light, that they did not approach closely to the young birds, but having removed the mice, which they now held in their claws, they chattered and screamed to their young in a manner that could only be interpreted as, "Come over here and get your mouse." It was evident that the young owls were to be taught to help themselves, and to practice their power of flight. As an inducement to do the latter, the mice were held temptingly young owl, more venturesome than When it was too late, Joe realized how his fellows, essayed to fly; but it was a more, and tumbled to the ground. I cannot prove that owls laugh, but I think any one who heard the old birds just then would never doubt the fact that they do. The funniest feature, however, was that the three remaining young birds were disgust-The reason of Joe Davis's sorrow, which ed with what they saw, or were frightened by it; at all events, they hastened back to told with an idea that a single boy who the nest, and I saw them no more that

entertaining. Leaving the tree they flew could hear notwithstanding the racket made by the frogs, were very varied, and gave the impression that they were holding a conversation. After the lapse of a minute or more the old birds together took a It is not that our mother has died that short low flight, and then returned to the easy flight was? Then again they flew away, in the same manner, and the young owl, endeavored to follow. It was with evident difficulty that it left the ground, but when once its feet were clear of the grass it progressed satisfactorily, though only for a short distance. This pleased the old birds, for one of them came to the plucky little fellow, and, with one wing extended, patted the young bird on the head and back most tenderly. At this I Now, boys, when you get discontented laughed aloud, most unfortunately, and must expect to suffer if they hinder gain. nesting-tree, and then discovered my hiding-place. Of all the scoldings I ever got, that from the owls, this evening, was the severest. As I moved away I recalled the oft-witnessed scene of the king birds worrying crows. It was the same thing in my case. Keeping just out of reach of my cane, they swooped about my head and snapped their bills viciously. They did not dare to strike me, but they came unpleasantly near, and it was with a feeling of comfort that I finally reached safer quarters. - Popular Science Monthly for August.

THE GREAT MOSQUE AT CORDOVA.

The Great Mosque was begun 786 by Abdurrahma I., who determined to build the finest mosque in the world; but even his splendid edifice was greatly enlarged in the tenth century. There was an era of good feeling between the Church and Islam in those days. B fore this mosque was built, Christians and Moslems amicably occupied different parts of the same basilica, and when the Caliph wanted to enlarge he bought out the Christians Leo, emperor of Constantinople, sent one hundred and forty precious antique col-umns for the new bulbles, and Greek was conquered by the Christians, I believe that, for some time, the two religions held worship in this edifice. It occupies the whole of a va-t square. The exterior walls, six feet in thickness, and from thirty to sixty feet high, with buttressed towers and richly carved portals to the different entrances, is the finest specimen of this sort of work existing. Nearly a third of the great square is occupied by the open Court of Oranges, the abode, it will be remembered, of Irving's wise parrot, who knew more than the ordinary doctor of law; still a delightful grove of oranges and fountains, where the pious and the idle like to congregate. From this there were nineteen doors-all now walled up except three-opening directly into the sacred morque. With all these openings, added to the entrances on the other three sides, to admit freely light and air, and to permit the light to play on its polished columns, what a cheerful and beautiful exterior it must have been! And what a bewildering sight it is yet! The roof is low, not above 35 feet high, and originally it was all flat. The area is about 394 feet East and West, by 556 feet North and South, and it is literally a forest of columns. Of the original 1200, 1096 still stand; the others were removed to make room for the elabo rate choir erected in the centre, which destroys the great sweep of pillars and

much of the forest effect. These columns, all monoliths, and all made to appear of uniform height by sinking the longer ones in the floor, were the spoils of heathen temples. Many came from Nimes and Narbonne, some from Seville and Tarragona, numbers from Constantinople, and a great quantity from Carthage and other ancient cities of They are all of choice, and so Africa. of them of rare, marbles, ja-per, porphyry, verd-autique, and all were originally highly polished, and many still retain their They might, with a little labor, lustre.

Of the poor fellow that fell to the ground grimage was second only to the Kaaba at stant he touched them, changed to pure of the poor letter to the ground grimage was second only to the Kaaba at stant there is much to be said, as it was with it Mecca. If the traveler chooses to walk gold. seven times around the lovely little chapel in the centre, once the holy of holies, he will tread in a well-worn path in the stone pilgrim feet. This chapel and the Mihrab are brilliant with mosaics and fine carving in stone and stucco ornamentation. I have heard some critics contrast the lowness of this edifice with the springing aspiration of the Gothic cathedrals, and say that it oppressed them; but it is one of the wonrs of the world-C. D. WARNER, in The Atlantic.

A RUSSIAN FABLE.

A peasant was one day driving some geese to a neighboring town where he hoped to sell them. He had a long stick in his hand, and, to say the truth, he did not treat his flock of geese with much consideration. I do not blame him, however; he was anxious to get to the market in time to make a profit, and not only geese but men

The geese, however, did not look on the matter in this light, and happening to meet a traveler walking along the road, they poured forth their complaints against the peasant who was driving them.

"Where can you find geese more unhappy than we are? See how this peasant is hurrying on this way and that, and driving us as though we were only common geese. Ignorant fellow as he is, he never thinks how he is bound to honor and respect us; for we are the distinguished descendants of those very geese to whom Rome once owed its salvation, so that a festival was established in their honor."

"But for what do you expect to be distinguished yourselves?" asked the trave-

"Because our ancestors "-

"Yes, I know; I have read all about it. What I want to know is what good have you yourselves done?"

"Why, our ancestors saved Rome."

"Yes, yes; but what have you done of the kind?"

"We? Nothing."

"Of what good are you, then? Do leave your ancestors at peace. They were hon ored for their deeds; but you, my friends, are only fit for roasting."-Selected.

WHEV ALL KNOW HOW

I took a large spider from his web under the basement of a mill, put him on a chip, and set him afloat on the quiet waters of a pond. He walked all about the sides of his bark, surveying the situation very carefully, and when the fact that he was really affoat and about a yard from shore seemed to be fully comprehended, he looked out for the nearest land.

This point fairly settled upon, he immediately began to cast a web for it. He threw it as far as possible in the air, and with the wind. It soon reached the shore, and made fast to the spires of grass, Then he turned himself about, and in turn sailor fashion began to haul in hand over hand on his cable. Carefully he drew upon it until his bark began to move toward the shore. As it moved the faster, he the faster drew upon it to keep his hawser taut and from touching the water. Very soon he reached the shore, and quickly leaping to terra firma, he sped his way homeward.

Thinking that he might be a special expert, and an exception in that line of boatmanship to the rest of his companions, I tried several of them. They all came to shore in like manner .- Harper's Young People.

THE STORY OF KING MIDAS.

A great many years ago there lived a very rich King. But he wanted all the time to be getting richer. It took him many weeks just to count his gold pieces. No matter how much he had, he wanted

One day, when he was counting his gold and looking very sad, a stranger appeared before him. "Why do you look so sad?" wheel the stranger "Oh, if I could only turn everything I touch into gold,"

Now the stranger had a wonderful power which he could give the King. So he

When he went for his morning wall, every flower became a golden flower. The path, and even the grass he trod on, be-

came gold. But even a King will get hungry. Midas went back to the palace for his breakfast. He asked for water. A glass was given him; the moment he put his lips, it turned to gold. The poor King could not drink gold. All the money in the world could not buy him a drink of

He sat down to eat. But every mouthful became gold the moment he put it to his lips. So he could eat nothing. With all his gold, he would yet have to starve to death

water.

Then the stranger appeared. The King, with tears in his eyes, begged him to take away the touch that turned everything to gold.

"Are you not happy, King Midas?" asked the stranger.

"I am most miserable," groaned the King. "I beg you to take away this hateful touch."

Then the stranger told the King to bathe in a stream near by, and the golden touch would leave him.

Midas lost no time in obeying. The water washed away the golden touch. He was a happier King then he had been before." - Charles T. Jerome.

"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

A pig.brought on the war of 1812. In Cranston, R. I., he broke into a gentleman's garden, and brought on a suit for damages. James Burrill, opposed to declaring war, was a candidate for the United States Senate. One of Burrill's friends was absent from the State Legislature, when the vote for Senator was taken. He was attending the suit about the pig. A tie resulted. The casting vote of the speaker elected J. B. Howell. The vote in the Senate, declaring war, was carried by one vote. Howell voted for it. So great events connect with little. some men would make God's providence extend only to the great .- Advance.

Pleasantries.

mother tongue. The latest compound announced from the laboratories is monochlorodibromoparadinitrobenzol. The discoverer's name is not given.

Admiring Cousin-" What are you going to do, Tom, now you're through college?" Tom (who wishes to be considered cynical)-" Oh, I will stand aside and let the world roll on." Admiring Cousin (charmed)-" Why, that's very kird of you, Tom."

The Concord School of Philosophy has again adjourned without explaining the difference between the "Hereness of the There" and the "Wherefore of the Thusness;" or showing why "the Hencity of the Henceforthness is not identical with the Neverthelessness of the Heretofore."

The other day a visitor surprised a distinguished professor, who was saying to his baby: "Ou ny, no-ny, e mussy tick his little footsy tooties." Just then he caught sight of the visitor, blushed and muttered No, no, you must not expose your pedal extremities by extending them beyond the protecting covering of the blanket or you will lay your system open to attacks of catarrhal affection."

"Auf a dramp cooms along unt vants to hire me out on my varm," said old Sweitzercase, "I oxamin his clodings, more pardicular his bantaloons. Auf dey vas batched in vront, unt I some work haf, I gif him a chob, but auf dey vas batched pehint on der sot down blace of his preeches, I told him I don't no vork got at bresent, but he can a leedle vood sawn vor his preakfast. Oh, I told you, de man who hart yorks don't year oud his preeches pehint. You chust put dot in your bipe unt shmoke it."

Yes, sir," said an enthusiastic citizen of a new Western town, "we've got a right Why," he continsmart town, stranger. ued, impressively, "it's only six months old yet, an' it's got two hotels, forty eight lustre. They might, with a little labor, be made again to shine like gems. From the carved capitals of these columns spring round Moorish arches, painted in red and white, which, seen in any diagonal view, interlace like ribbons, and produce a surpassing and charming effect.

This mosque was called Z ca, the house of purification; it was equal in rank to Al Aksa in Jerusalem, and its shrine of pil-

THE MESSENGER.

REV. P.S. DAVIS, D.D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

REV. D. B. LADY,
REV. C. S. GERHARD,
REV. J. S. KIEFFER, D.D.,

To CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

Description

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20, 1884.

A SUCCESS.

The six hundred dollars required to build a Chapel in Japan have been pledg ed. Instead of waiting through years "for something to turn up" and supply this want, our Sunday schools and friends have "turned something up," and our missionaries will have almost immediate advantage of the building.

The work has been done almost parenthetically, by comparatively few schools and with the greatest ease. We are pleased with the spirit in which these pledges have been made. We do not believe that one cent of the money was given grudgingly. On the other hand, it seems to have been a pleasure on the part of many to help in the matter.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the only or even the chief benefit of this work will be that which accrues to our missions in foreign lands. A greater benefit will be the effect the gifts will have upon the minds and hearts of the givers. Those who have contributed in this instance will be willing to do so again, and find pleasure in it.

There is no reason why every one of our Sunday-schools might not contribute as much as \$10 to missions or some other object every year. And what an amount that would make-not less than \$13,780! A lady in Easton, well known for her zeal in such matters, as well as for her own liberality, says, in sending three pledges for the infant school under her care, "The thirty dollars are the children's own contributions." She adds: "I have always said, and I know it can be done; that, if the children are properly interested in the objects, our two Orphan Homes and our Mission in Japan can be supported by the Sunday-school scholars alone."

Mrs. T. is right; and what has just been done is a movement in that direction. The uniform and universal giving may not be brought about in one year or three years, but we can get nearer to it as time rolls along. Let every one do the work before his own door. Benevolence, properly symtematized and sustained in each congregation, is what we need now. The general results will follow.

In conclusion we remark that, although the \$600 have been raised, additional contributions will not be out of place. There will be incidental expenses which must be met, and the money will not be misappro-

In a few days we expect to forward the letters we have received to Mr. RUDOLPH Kelker, at Harrisburg, Pa., who is Treasurer of the Board, and to whom all monies

We give a complete list of the pledges, including those sent this week, in another column. If we have made any mistakes we will be glad to correct them.

CENTENNIAL.

We learn from the Christian Intelligen cer that the Centennial of the Reformed and 29th of October. An outline of the other allows him, if industrious and wellprogramme has been published. Besides the usual addresses of welcome, a Historical Discourse will be delivered on the first day named by Prof. D. D. Demarest, D.D., on "The Origin and Progress of the him by Mr. Barwick Baker, for a long Theological Professorate in connection with the Labors of Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D., and the Lectors appointed from time to time, comprising also a History of the Theological Seminary during the past century.'

On Wednesday morning the following will be the order: "1, Paper by Rev.Wm. H. Campbell, D. D., LL. D., on the relation of the Seminary and Rutgers College to each other. 2, Paper on the Influence of the Seminary on the Denominational Life of the Church, by Rev. William J. R. Taylor, D.D. 3, Address by Rev. C. E. ogy at Hope College." The afternoon The authority he quotes says that some Star" launched on the 6th inst., at Bath, art treasures of the city, at which the let-

will be devoted to the following subjects: "Communications from Foreign Universities, Utrecht, Amsterdam and Kampen, Holland. Miscellaneous communications and statements of interesting facts, written or verbal. Brief addresses by visiting representatives of other Theological Seminaries in America, as invited guests. Address by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, D.D., representing the Alumni of the Seminary.

The evening will be spent in considering plans for the more complete endowment of the institution.

POST-PENITENTIARY TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Among the many essays on this general subject kindly sent to us, is one by General R. Brinkerhoof, of Ohio, which our limit ed space will not allow us to notice as fully as its importance would warrant. We would like, if we had time, to discuss it in a more lengthy article for some "Review."

We respect any man who is earnest in the study of the subject, even though his views may differ from our own; for it is one bearing not only upon the present generation of convicts, but upon the general well being of society. The author of the pamphlet before us has become prominent for the interest he has taken in Prison Discipline and the post treatment His voice has been heard in of convicts. the councils of eminent men who are anxious to reform as well as punish criminals, and what he says is entitled to consideration.

The paper now under notice was pre sented by General Brinkerhoof to "The National Conference of Charities and Correction," held in Louisville as far back as Sept. 26th, 1883. It advocates what he calls the "Crofton System" of treatment, more commonly known as the Irish System and the Ticket-of-Leave System.

Candor compels us to differ from what the author says almost entirely. He is right in saying that the punishment, rather than the cure, of criminals has been the main thought with most people, and that jails are often nurseries of crime; but his declaration that there has been no improvement in our prisons for the last fifty years, when De Tocqueville pronounced them "the worst in the civilized world," is almost too sweeping. We must pass by the remark attributed to the accomplished Frenchman after simply recalling the fact such general statement, because upon his return to Europe he suggested and advocated reforms in the prisons of France, which partook of the principles incorporated in what has since been known as the "Pennsylvania System." De Tocqueville aside, however, it is folly to say there has been in this country no improvement in the treatment of prisoners during the last half century. The work commenced by Richard Wistar, Bishop White, Robert Vaux, William Rodgers, Samuel Griffiths, and others, long ago, has been carried on by such men as Joseph R. Chandler, Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Geo. L. Harrison, of this State, and by philanthropic men in other States, until now the miseries of prisoners are not to be compared to what they were five decades ago.

Gen. Brinkerhooff thinks nothing has been done in this direction except in the lately established Reformatory Prison in Elmira, N. Y., and the Prison for Women at Shelborne, Mass. He is zealous for the introduction of the "Crofton System into this country, and seems to be of the opinion that nothing short of it will solve the problem in such a way as to result in the reformation of criminals.

Stated briefly, this Crofton System has two features. The one puts a convict on his good behavior for a certain time, which (Dutch) Theological Seminary will be is indicated by the good or bad "marks" celebrated at New Brunswick on the 28th a keeper or warden may give him; the behaved, to serve part of his time outside of the prison under strict surveillance. General Brinkerhoof, in his advocacy of this system, depends upon a report made to time one of the Associate Justices of England, who has tried" and has great confidence in its efficacy. He certainly brings respectable authority, but other men in England, with great opportunities for observation, have borne testimony of a directly opposite character. A series of papers, published some years ago in the "Temple Bar Magazine," London, showed up the practical workings of the system most unmercifully.

We respectfully submit, that General Brinkerhoof is honestly mistaken in regard to the age and the efficiency of the system he would like to see tried in this country.

Parliament by Matthew Davenport as early as 1839, but that the bill was completed only in 1871. Certainly the main feature of the system is much older than that. The law that required an ex convict to report to the Prefect of every place he entered, and who was placed under espionage at all times, antedated the French Revolution and was one of the grievances that was thought to excuse the bloody onslaught made upon tyranny. It survived the revolution and was in force during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. The terrible effect upon the character and fortunes of a man bound to publish his shame everywhere is set forth vividly in Victor Hugo's Les Miscrables. Let any one study the character of "Jean Valjean" if he wants to see the picture. The rules given by Mr. Baker as attaching to the Crofton System are not less severe. We wish we had room to copy a few of them. A man once a convict must always declare his infamy before friends or foes-everywhere under penalty of re imprisoment. If he is sensitive that is the worst kind of punish ment; it will take away all self-respect and destroy all energy. It is a well known fact that a wretch given to crime under Mr. Baker's system, thought he could wish nothing worse to an unfortunate inmate of the same gaol than that he should 'ultimately punished outside of the walls.' This is the system which is thought necessary to make convicts " tell the truth " and not impose on the public. And yet past history has shown that this device is not the only, and indeed not in any sense an effectual safeguard against lying. Besides, with public sentiment as it is now, it is just telling the truth that often keeps the ex-convict down. His candid statement that he has been in the Penitentiary does not make people give him work. It deters them from doing so. May be outside sentiment needs some reforming.

One difficulty with the Crofton System is that it is so indiscriminate. As far as the mark" system is concerned, it was found in England after the act of 1864 that the old jail bird, used to the work and up to the rules and ways of the prison, was so apt in his eye-service that he could make a better record on the books than the novice though merely an unfortunate whose want of experience was the cause of shortcomings and whose mistakes were set down as demerits.

probation first, an there he has every advantage over his les guilty fellow. He is not sensitive to chracter, can lie all the same, and will be just as likely to get work" as one who is anxious to recover from his mishap. The system gives the crime-class opportunity for further misdeeds without conferring any benefit on those who have been betrayed into an infraction of the law, or have been made the victim of circumstances.

We do not know much of the system proposed at Elmira, but if it is the Crofton System, as the pamphlet before us intimates, it will not take long to try its experiment.

Bishop Warren has made an appeal for a telescope to be used in the Mission College at Lucknow, India. He thinks if the pagans are enabled to read the skies through a good glass, instead of their superstitious fears, much will be gained.

The reports that the survivors of the Greely Expedition sought to prolong their lives by feeding upon the bodies of their dead companions are too abhorrent for recital. There is no telling what men will do under the delirium that starvation produces, but it is likely that the stories are vastly exaggerated.

According to the advertisements there are some very desirable articles coming into market. The prospectus of an electric sweat band for men's hats declares that We would week. working power of the brain." like to have one.

Reports have been received from 3,200 places in which "Children's Day" has been celebrated by the Methodists during the two months following June 8th. pecuniary return has been \$35,554. These reports are yet incomplete. This is but the utilization of pic nics, which our General Synod had not time to look upon with

It is said that there are 800,000 stockholders in the missionary ship " Morning shows what can be done in that way. A short account of the vessel is given in our column of "Religious Intelligence."

We are glad to see that the War Department is taking heroic measures to expel intruders from the Indian Reservations. It may be a little hard on actual settlers who have been deceived by speculators into buying land in certain localities, but it will help to prevent the robberies perpetrated by land sharks. Hitherto the treaties of the Government have not been respected, and unscrupulous men have made fortunes by speculation.

The following, said to be taken from one of the last speeches of the Duke of Albany. shows a great deal of sound sense. He said: "I think that, if we can train the children early to see the difference between what dirt and waste and selfishness make of a poor man's dinner, and what thrift and care and cleanliness can make of it at the same cost, we shall be civilizing them almost more directly than by our sums or our grammar, and shall be taking in flank our great enemy, drink-drink, the only terrible enemy whom England has to fear.'

The earthquake shock, felt so sensibly in some of the Atlantic States on the 10th inst., although not "first-class," was genuine and severe enough to produce a sensation. The alert scientists have taken up the subject and declare that the rocks beneath us are under pressure and that 700,000,000 horse power was exerted to produce the upheaval. Some very ridiculous scenes occurred during the shake, and many were impressed with the insecurity of things terrestrial. We have not heard of any conversions to justify Joseph Cook's theory, that men are brought to God in a twinkling when they think that their last moment has come; but it is certain that such commotions make men realize that they must have a more sure Foundation than the "everlasting hills."

Speaking of vacations the Churchman says: "Those parishes which rightly estimate the work of the clergy will cheerfully accord to them that respite which comes to them in vacation. It is true, it is mot reatly needed by some, but it is sorely that she cannot bear the strain of continu ous growth and labor. It is in the winter and in 'off-years' that fruit trees repair their strength and get ready for a more abundant bearing in the future. This is really the intent of vacation, and that which alone justifies it, perhaps, so far as the clergy are concerned. It is not as some suppose, a period of laziness, but a time of rest and recruiting. It is doing nothing for the time being, so as to be in condition to do more for the time to come. It is in the few weeks of rest what the hours of sleep are at night-not so much time wasted, but put to the very best of uses. It is a time of restoration for body and mind, and, above all, to the spirit, which continuous work, not to say over-work, does se much to depress. If parishes could understand this they would, oftener than they do, not only give their rectors a vacation, but give them the means of enjoying it.

It will be seen that the question of the Supply of Ministers is getting a ventilation in our columns, and no subject demands a more earnest discussion. We hope it will be continued and result in practical good.

Rev. Edwin A. Gernant and wife are passing through a baptism of suffering. Their only child, an interesting little girl about one year old, died on the 14th inst. They have much sympathy and many prayers in their bereavement.

An interesting letter from Rev. J. P. "it stimulates the imagination, strengthens Moore, one of our missionaries in Japan, the memory, and greatly augments the has reached us too late for insertion this

> Rev. H. K. Binkley reports ten new subscribers for the MESSENGER and twenty-five for the Hausfreund, from Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Rev. J. B. Metzger, pastor; and also nine for the MESSENGER in the Limerick congregation, Montgomery county.

There is an interesting letter from Elder S., Emmittaburg, Md., G. B. Resser, Geo. W. Hensel, in the Lancaster Intelligencer of August 14th, dated Florence, Italy, July 27th. He and his party had been in Venice, and were then among the

features of the system were proposed in Maine. In other words the vessel was ter was dated. On the following Monday built largely by contributions of five cents they expected to be in Rome. This was each, from Sunday School scholars. It the southern turning point of their journey, and they are doubtless now on their way North. All were well and enjoying themselves greatly.

> Just as we were going to press we received a letter from Dr. Bausman, dated at Lake Como, August 4. It came too late for insertion this week, but we give the note which accompanied it. It will be found on our 5th page, the only available space, and we hope it will prove inter-

The following is a full list of "Contributions to the Chapel in Japan." S. School, 2d Ref cong, Harrisburg, G. W. Snyder, pastor, C. M. Bower, Bellefonte, S. S., Pattonville, I. N. Peightal, pastor, 10 00 Shiloh Mis Soc, Danville, W. C. Schaffer, St. Paul's S. S., Waynesboro, I. N. Motter, A Teacher in Zion S. S., Allentown S. Myersdale, J. M. Schick, pastor, 10 00 Dr. C. P. U. Fisher, Boalsburg, "Northampton," Easton, Pa., 10 00 10 00 St. Peters's S. S., Landisburg charge, M. H. Groh, pastor, Mis. Soc., St Peter's church, Mt. Pleasant, S. Z. Beam, pastor, Paradise S. S., J. K. Millett, pastor, 10 00 St. Paul's, Westminster, Md., A. J. Weber, pastor, Mis. Soc., Zion's church, Allentown, E. A. Gernant, pastor, Four S. Schools of Zion's charge, \$10 each, J. W. Pontius, pastor, 40 00 Mis. Soc, Mercersburg, J. W. Knappenberger, pastor, 10 00 William Schall, Philadelphia, St. Jacob's S. S., South Bend, Pa., D. N. Harnish, pastor, Wapwallopen Union S. S., S. S. Kohler, Trinity S. S., Everett, Pa., W. I. Stewart, pastor, S., 1st Ref church, Hagerstown, Dr. J. S. Kieffer, pastor, St. John's S. S., Clearspring, W. Goodrich, pastor, Infant S. S., Third church, Easton, Dr. Porter, pastor, St. John's S. S., Slatington, W. J. Peters, pastor, Infant School, 1st Ref church, Lancaster, J. A. Peters, pastor, Ref S. S., Irwin Station, A. E. Truxal, pastor, Bethel Ref S. S., Stanley county, N. C., G. B. Gurley, pastor, 10 00 St. James S. S., Orangeville, Pa., A. Houts, 10 00 pastor, lou's S. S., Chambersburg, Pa., W. Cremer, pastor, St. John's do., do., do., Ref S. S., Frestburg, Md., J. Ruhl, pastor, 10 00 D. J. Keen, Hickory Corners, Northumberland county, Ref S. S., Woodstock, Va., N. B. Schmidt, superintendent, 10 00 Ref S. S., Greenville, F. B. Hahn, pastor, 10 00 Charles H. Gutelius, Mont Alto Mission Band, per Miss Wiestling, Ref S. S., Huntingdon, Pa., A. G. Dole, St. John's S. S., Armstrong county, S. T. Wagner, pastor, Trinity Ref S. S., New Bloomfield, W. R. H. Deatrich, pastor, 1st Ref S. S. Hanover, Pa., J. C. Bowman, pastor, Trinity Mis. Soc., St. Clairsville, Pa., E. S. Hassler, pastor, Harvest Col., St. Paul's cong., Ringtown, W. E. Sandoe, pastor,
Good Work Soc., Mt. Zion School, Somerset county, J. S. Wagner, pastor,
St. Paul's S. S., Chester county, Pa., E. D. Wettach, pastor, St. Matthew's do., do., do., Ref S. S., Lovettsville, Va., Hy. St. John Rinker, pastor, Salem Ref S. S., St. John's charge, S. T. Wagner, pastor, 1st Ref S. S., Coventry, Brownbacks chge, 18t Ref. S., Coventry, Brownbacks enge, G. S. Sorber, pastor, 1st Ref. S. S., Greensburg, Pa., C. R. Dief-fenbacher, pastor (check), Unknown Friend in Greensburg cong., C. R. Dieffenbacher, pastor (check), Trinity Ref. S. S., York, Pa., Dr. Miller, 11 00 St. John's S. S., Goshenhoppen, Dr. Weiser, pastor, Trinity S. S., Goshenhoppen, Dr. Weiser, pastor, Trinity S. S. Millersburg, J. B. Kerchner, pastor, 10 00 St. John's (Centre) Ch, S. Sweitzer, pastor, 10 00

Total, \$694 00

Conestoga, Centre Co., J. P. Stein, pastor 10 00

Co., Dr. A. Wanner, pastor, 10 00 Trinity S. S., Scottdale, H. S. Garner, pastor, 10 00

"Cash,"
S. S., New Bedford, Ohio, J. A. Novinger,
10 00

Rohrerstown, " " "
S. Schools of Kreutz Creek charge, York

pastor, P. Williard, Trappe, Pa.,

The amount promised runs a little over sixty

Communications.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LAKE COMO, August 4, 1884. Dear Bro. Davis: -This day it is two months since we sailed from New York. My heart prompts me to send you something for the Mrssenger. As usual, it is a miserable scrawl, the first part more so than the last, owing to bad pen and paper. Do the best you can with it. I wrote it with a peculiar effort. Such work is a burden to me now. If it is too long for one article, divide it into two.

We both are enjoying good health. Since we deft England mine has decidedly improved. All access to Italy, from France and Switzerland and Austria, has been cut off, on account of the cholers in southern France. Thus far only a few cases have occurred in Italy. We apprehend no danger. We just got into Italy in time. Two days later would have kept us out, or put us into Quarantine. As it was, we were smoked like so many hams at Verona, as I try to report in my letter. There are scarcely any but Italian tourists in Italy now. Places of resort north of the Alps are said to be crowded.

God has cared for and kept us with marvellous tenderness thus far. We have been in peril by sea and by land, but through it all our loving

Father has brought us safely.

Dr. Apple and Mr. Hensel have been with us aince we left London. We shall travel together until they shall turn homeward, by way of Paris. Dr. A.'s health has undergone a decided im-provement. They expect to sail for home on August 30. We shall not sail until October 11. Expect to return in the Bothnia, of the Cunard

Outside of what little the English papers, and some numbers of the "Lancaster Intelligencer" report, we are ignorant of American news.

have seen a few numbers of the "Hausfreund" and of the Messenger, but not enough to keep us posted in the current news of the church. It is a marvellous experience for an American

to turn away from the young unresting life of his own country for a season, and wander thoughtfully around among the memories and monu-ments of old, slow, sedate, solid Europe. God bless you and your family is the prayer of myself and Mrs. B. Yours fraternally,

B. BAUSMAN.

A VACATION.

Those members of the Potomac Synod who last October sailed down the Chesapeake Bay, on their way to North Carolina, will be disposed to enry three of their number who last week made the same trip again, in order to reach the place where it had been determined to spend their vacation. A moonlight ride down the bay on the Bay Line Steamer, "Carolina," an eventful "chariot" ride from Fortress Monroe to Hampton, and a row-boat ride across the Hampton River, brought us to "I'vy Home," which is at present our happy abode, and where we have since been joined by two others of our ministerial brethren.

It is a peninsula on which we have found our

River, brought us to "Try Home," which is at present our happy abode, and where we have since been joined by two others of our ministerial brethren.

It is a peninsula on which we have found our refuge. Two cottages look forth upon a spacious look of the point of the weard of the property of the prope several departments. We were present in the great dining room when all were assembled to-gether for dinner. They reverently stood, and, Negroes and Indians together, sang grace before sitting down. It was very beautiful and impressive to hear.

Somehow, the more one thinks of it, the more somehow, the more one thinks of it, the more

Somehow, the more one thinks of it, the more one is impressed with the nobility of the work that is being done here at Hampton. The first slaves that were brought to America were landed almost on this very spot. What a noble retribution it is that just here the chief work should be going forward in reparation of that great wrong. The thought of what Christian men and women are doing here, is stirring to one's soul. Every day I hear from the Soldier's Home the sound of the bugle. But, more stirring than the call of any literal bugle, is the call that comes from every noble act of service done in behalf of the ignorant, destitute and oppressed.

However, we do not much care, in these vacation days, to enter into any serious consideration

of educational institutions or educational problems. Come, let us surrender ourselves to the influences of the place. In it not a luxury just to breathe this air and to look out upon this scene? Yonder is a group of young ladies; one of them swinging in a hammock, the rest sitting around her on the lawn. Hark! they are singing, with sweet voices, "Way down upon the Swance River." Why is it that the song affects us as it does? Partly because of association, no doubt; its strains transport us instantly to other days and awaken a thousand fondly cherished memories. But, apart from association, I think there is an unutterable pathos in the "far, far away" of that second line. Hark, again; the military band over at the Soldiers' Home is playing "Nearer, my food, to Thee." How sweet and solemn the music sounds as it comes floating to us over the water. A soldier's funeral is taking place over there; the thousand veterans are carrying one of their comrades to his last repose. Now they are on their way to the grave, the band playing a funeral march. And now they are in the National Cemeterry, where the bodies of so many brave men are resting; and, with strains of solemn music, are committing to the grave the remains of one whose battles are over, and whose soul, let us hope, has entered into rest. But no voice that comes to us here is so sweet and so full of meaning as the voice that comes on the wind that blows from the sea. Mysterious are both the voices of which Wordsworth speaks: the Voice of the Monntains and the Voice of the Sea. To us, as we listen to it here, the voice of the seas speaks "a various language." Sometimes, it says: "Forget; forget it all; let the remembrance of it be no more." And sometimes it says: "Be strong; be strong and full of hope and courage; for the days are coming in which strength, and hope, and courage will be needed." It is good to be silent and to let nature speak. It is good to be silent and to let nature speak. It is good to be silent and to let nature speak. It is good to sit stil

RE-DEDICATION.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Pottstown.—The new chapel erected by Zion's Reformed church, for the use of the Sunday-school, was dedicated on Sunday, the 3rd of August. The sermon in the morning was preached by Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, in the English language. Services were held in the afternoon in the German language and in the evening in English, Rev. J. H. Leinbach, of Reading, officiating.

English, Rev. J. H. Leinbach, or Acetaling, outciating.

The liturgical services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. S. Wieand. The chapel was beautifully decorated, and the music, furnished by the choir of the church, assisted by the Pottstown Mannerchor, and a number of instrumental pieces, under the leadership of Professor Boetner, was very fine. This beautiful new Sunday school building speaks well for the energy and liberality of this small congregation.

New Goshenhoppen.—The Harvest Home fering in Dr. C. Z. Weiser's charge amounted

Millersville Charge.—Rev. Jno. P. Stein, pastor.—The harvest services were held in the three congregations constituting this charge. At each of these services the church was tastefully decorated with grain, fruit and flowers—emblems appropriate for the occasion.

The choir and the Sunday-school added interest to the service by a singing suitable authoms

terest to the service by singing suitable anthe

and harvest hymns. All the members were re-quested to bring their offerings for the cause of

and harvest hymbolic offerings for the cause of Missions.

The first service held at Millerwille occurred on a rainy Sunday. Not all could attend the service and hence the offering was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The collection amounted to \$12. At Conesoga Centre, the Sunday-school took an active part in the service. Each scholar brought an offering and deposited it in a box neatly trimmed with flower and placed near the silar, while singing. Bringing in the Sheaves." as a processional hymn. The collection amounted to \$17.50. The service at Rohrenton amounted to \$35.00.

In addition to these offerings the Missionary Society of the Millersville congregation contributed \$25. By request, \$10 in appropriated from the above amounts by each of the churches toward the erection of the chapel in Japan, in grateful remembrance of him who was their former pastor.

former pastor.

Paradise Charge, Clearfield county.—
The charge has been vacant since the 28th of
May, the pastor having resigned, and his resignation received by the Consistory, and the pastoral
relation dissolved by the Classia. They desire a
minister who can preach German and English.
Address Louis Schoch, Troutville, Clearfield
county, Pa. Rev. John Wolbach was the pastor.

county, Pa. Rev. John is consent was the pastor. South Easton.—Harvest thanksgiving services were held in St. Peter's Reformed church, South Easton, Rev. G. W. Both, pastor, August 10th. The house was well filled with an attentive audience. The collection for missions amounted

Installation at Harrisburg.—On Sunday evening, August 10, Dr. John Kuelling was installed pastor of the German Zwingli Reformed church, Harrisburg. The sermon was preached by Prof. J. S. Stahr, and the installation service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel and Rev. George W. Snyder. This congregation has had many discouragements to contend with in the course of its history, so that its very existence has at times been despaired of. But the people have hopefully rallied around their new pastor, and we hope and pray that Bro. Kuelling may succeed in winning souls for the Master and establishing this church upon a firm and enduring basis.

establishing this church upon a arm and enduring basis.

Freeburg.—On Friday evening, the 8th inst, a number of the members of the Reformed congregation met in the basement of the church and organized "The Ladies' Mission Society of the Reformed Church of Freeburg." The object of the society is to awaken an interest in the cause of missions and to diffuse missionary intelligence. A temporary organization was effected by electing Rev. W. A. Haas, president; and Miss Mame A. Moyer, secretary. A constitution was then adopted, and an enrollment of members to the society resulted in 28 ladies becoming active members. The society starts out under the most pleasing anaptices, with the following permanent officers, who were elected to serve one year: President, Mrs. George K. Moyer; Secretary, Miss Katie Moyer; Treasurer, Mrs. Francis Glass; Standing Committee, Mrs. B. F. Arnold, Miss Mazie Hoffman and Mamie A. Moyer. After transacting all necessary business the society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.

Ohio.

Ohio.

Bremen.—Rev. F. M. Shults was installed pastor of the Jerusalem and Mt. Zwingli charge, July 23rd. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. Casselman. The Lord's Supper was celebrated on the following Sunday, Revs. A. Leoner and J. B. Henry assisting the pastor. The Lord's Supper was calebrated in the Mt. Communion was observed on the 20th ult., in the Germantown congregation, Rev. E. R. Williard pastor. Four young persons were admitted to church membership.

New Lisbon.—The Holy Communion was re-cently observed in the Trinity congregation of this charge, Rev. R. B. Reichard, pastor, The pastor was assisted by Rev. G. W. Williard, D.D.

pastor was assisted by Kev. G. W. Williard, D.D.

Corner Stone Laying.—On the 31st ult.,
the corner stone of a new church was laid in
Salem's congregation, New Bedford charge, Ohio,
Kev. J. A. Novinger, pastor. Rev. F. Strasmer
preached an appropriate sermon in the German
language, and Kev. J. H. Beck, English. The
pastor performed the usual services in laying the
stone. The church will be forty-four feet long
with a veetibule eight feet in addition, ti trty-four
feet wide, and seventeen feet high inside.

Nebraska,

Humboldt.—Our church was dedicated on Sunday, 3rd inst. As we could not have a brother preacher to assist us, we had to do the work alone. The church was neatly decorated, and the service seemed to be impressive.

This church was built when we came, but there had never been a Reformed pastor here. Different denominations tried to organize but never succeeded. The people were ready for organization, and so St. John's Reformed church was dedicated August 3rd, the congregation organized August 7th. We are encouraged in our work, our people try to make us feel at home amongst them. Yours, J. G. STEINERT.

Virginia.

Timberville Charge—Rev. C. W. Summey is still pushing forward the work. A missionary society, called the Busy Workers, has been organized with over 40 members. The young ladies of the town several weeks ago, took the initiatory step in securing means to purchase an organ for the new church. A lawn party was held, and \$20 was realized. The charge has made a move to purchase a parsonage, which is a broad hint for the young brother.

Rockingham Charge is still alive. The Lord's Supper was administered on the first Sunday in August. Three were received into the church. Services were held every night the week previous. These services were well attended. Just before beginning these services, the congregation put into the church one of Bailey's Reflectors, with which all are well satisfied. On the second Sunday, after a week's services, the holy communion was administered in Frieden's church. Quite an interest was awakened. On Sunday the church would not hold all. Four were received—two by baptism and two by renewal of profession.

We are sorry to hear that Rev. A. G. Dahlman of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, is seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia. He is at the house of his father-in-law in Brooklyn, L. I. Rev. L. D. Leberman is supplying his place.

Revs. C. Cort. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, Dr. J. S. Kieffer, T. F. Hoffmeier, and C. F. Sontag, are spending part of their vacation at Hampton, Va.

We regret to learn of the sore affliction to Rev. H. Hilbish and family, Hanover, Pa., in the death of a son, Frederick, who died in Bellevue, O, on the 2d inst., aged 18 years. All have our heartfelt sympathies.

Rev. J. H. Prugh, pastor of Grace church,

Pitteburg, Pa., is on a vacation to old haunts in

Rev. W. A. Hale, of Dayton, O., is spending is vacation in Eastern Ohio.

Rev. Dr. C. F. McCauley is on a visit to his son, Captain C. A. H. McCauley, Omaha, Neb.

Rev. B. F. Bausmann of Shepherdstown, W Va, is spending his vacation at Lancaster, Pa.

Rev. J. Kretzing, of Littlestown, Pa., is spend-ing his vacation at or near Wernersville, Berks county, Pa.

Rev. J. B. Shumaker, D. D., of St. Paul's Re-formed church, Lancaster, has been visiting friends in Chester and Lehigh counties during his vacation, and has returned with renewed strength and energy to resume his accustomed labors among his people.

Clerical Register.

The P. O. address of Rev. C. S. Wieand is changed from Pennsburg to Pottstown, Pa.

The P.O. address of Rev. M. L. Fritch is Shillington, B rks county, Pa., instead of Reading.

The address of Rev. W. C. Schaeffer is changed from Danville to Myerstown, Pa.

PREMIUM TRACT, No. 3.

CHURCH LITERATURE: - ITS AIM, BENEFITS AND CIRCULATION

This new Tract is now ready for distribution. It is practical, to the point, and calculated to arouse an interest in Church Literature, as well as show the good arising from a general circulation and reading of the publications of the Church.

We hope pastors and consistories, and laymen who know the great good they derive from reading the different publications issued by the Church, will aid in a broadcast circulation of this Tract.

Tract,
It is put at an extremely low price—almost at cost. Send for it in large quantities, and hand it among the members of your members of your congregation.

ngregation. We will fill all orders promptly at the follow-

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THE NEW BOOK.

MOUNTAIN BOY

WILDHAUS.

ULRIO ZWINGLI.

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Reformed Church Pub. Board

Miscellaneous.

A RIRTHDAY.

By F. A. Wood,

Not morning, with its picture-books and toys, And eager prattle over childish joys, Of what the winter brought or summer lent, When life on selfish pleasure all is bent, Is the time that I would choose

Nor yet life's noon, when we, with vision weak, Or turn, in fierce, impatient scorp, to walk Where haunting shapes, defeat, disaster, mock Is the time that I would choose.

But when the sun is creeping down the west; When one has nobly earned the right to rest;
When bitter hours have long since lost their

sting,
And life is peace and sweet remembering, This, thy time, dear heart, I choose.

- Christian Register

Selections.

Let all seen enjoyments lead to the uns fountain from whence they flow.—Halyburton,

Temptation is the line of duty God has provided for; but temptation sought and coveted God has made no provision for.—G. E. Rees.

The serene, silent beauty of a holy life is the most powerful influence in the world, next to the might of the Spirit of God.—Spurgeon.

If we could read the secret history of our end mies, we should find in each man's life sorround and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.— Drift-Wood.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

Heaven is the day of which grace is the dawn the rich, ripe fruit of which grace is the lovel flower; the inner shrine of that most gloriou temple to which grace forms the approach and onter court."—Dr. Guthrie.

The surest method of arriving at a knowledge of God's eternal purposes about us is to be found in the right use of the present moment. Each hour comes with some little fagot of God's will fastened upon its back.—F. W. Faber.

"Is your God a great God or a little God?" mockingly asked an infidel of an old Christian women. There was a pause, and then solemnly upraising her hand she replied, "My God is so great that heaven and earth cannot contain Him, and He is so small that He can dwell in this poor heart!"

Personal.

General Butler will be sixty-six years old in

The Czar abbors pipes of all kinds, but gets shough four packages of cigarettes away day.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson the misfortune to break a limb, but is recover the misfortune to break a limb, but is recover

Bismarck wears a shirt of mail so finely oven as to be bullet proof and yet not uncom-

Bishop Whipple, in his forty years of missionary work among the Indians of Minnesota, has ridden horseback over 30,000 miles.

The Empress of Austria when at Heidelberg had a suite of seventy persons, four of them being fencing masters. All hands stopped at the most expensive hotel in town.

President Arthur's state dinners, last winter, are said to have surpassed those given by any of his predecessors in cos'liness. The nine he gave last season averaged \$800 each.

The Patriarch of Armenian Catholics, Monsig-nor Stephen Peter X Azaran, was decorated by the Sultan with the great ribbon of Osmanic Order, the highest honorificence of the Turkish Empire.

M. Renan, now head of the college of France, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor. His friends say that he cares little for the rank, being an aristocrat at heart, and a mourner for the demolished Bastile.

the demolished Bastile.

Julia Jackson, the only child of "Stonewall Jackson," is described by an Old Point correspon dent of the Courier-Journal as being a slight, blue-eyed girl, with fair hair, dark eyebrows and long lashes which give strength and character to her mobile, changing face "She is quite an accomplished young lady, swims like a fish, shoots like a rifleman, and rides like a Kentucky belle, in her grey Confederate uniform, trimmed with big brass buttons. It is very pretty to see the deference paid the widow and only child of their loct leader by all the Southern men and women who may chance to meet them Mrs. Jackson is a modest little lady, with charming manners and sweet voice."

Science and Art.

The following statements have been made by the scientists in regard to the late earthquake:

Professor H. Carvill Lewis, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, states in ref-rence to the origin of the shock, that it is traceable to the gradual shrink-ge of the earth's crust; the consequent lateral pressure and the occasional displacement of the strata underground. "The earthquake here," he said, "has no analogy with those in volcanic districts, where there is much motion and little sound. Here we have much sound and little sound. Here we have much sound and little sound. Here we have much sound and rarthquake. Experiments made in the granite agarries of Massachusetts about ten years ago by Professor Niles showed that the granite was under a strain. A long block, lo-sened at one end, gradually raised and lengthened itself, and other masses, partially loosened, were bent up wards in the middle. Again, the smooth surfaces of rock called 'slickensides' are due to the slipping of one stratum over another. The cracking of a board floor and the noise made by an expanding stovepipe are analogous to the sound accompanying the present earthquake, and are due to similar causes. The rumbing noise, similar to that of a railroad train on a bridge, is prolonged by tran-mission through the rocks. The wave in this case seemed to travel from southeast to no theast. This is precisely the direction of the lateral pressure which uplifted

the whole of the Appalachian chain of mountains, at right angles to the trends or strikes of all our strata. We have here additional evidence of the connection of earthquakes with the structural lines of the continent, and are of the conclusion that they are merely the suden yieldings in the steady strain or pressure which is slowly raising or depressing the earth's

which is slowly raising or depressing the earth's crust."

Shocks of earthquake are chronicled as first occurring in Philadelphia on October 27, 1727, when the shock was simultaneously felt in New York and Boston. It occurred at that time about twenty minutes before 11 in the morning, under a series sky, and lasted about two minutes. On November 18 of the same year a similar disturbance shook up a belt of comirty along the coast from Chesapeake Bay to Halifax, extending into the interior from northwest to southeast more than 1,000 miles, though the damage in this city was trifling. On the 7th of December, 1737, a shock was very perceptibly felt during the night at Philadelphia and adjacent points. March 22, 1758; April 25, 1772; November 30, 1783, and the following day, December 1, are also memorable as dates on which the city's foundations were disturbed. January 8, 1817, the river was much agitated by an earthquake shock to the southward, and during the disturbance vessels were tossed about and the water rose one foot.

Professor Edwin J. Houston, of the Central

solutward, and the sels were tossed about and the water rose one foot.

Professor Edwin J. Houston, of the Central High School, in speaking of the phenomenal visitor, said that no part of the world was entirely free from earthquake shocks. They may occur anywhere, as for example, in our own locality. Such shocks as occur in regions but seldom visited by such phenomena may be limited in character, and may be the result of much more severe earthquake shocks in other parts of the world. For example, the great earthquake in Lisbon, in 1755, was noted for the great area of territory over which it was felt. At a rough estimate, it was known to have been felt over an area of 7,500,000 equare miles. This shock, besides causing the death of fully 100 000 persons in Spain and the cities around, shock the whole continent of Europe, opening vast rents in France, and was 'elt as far north as Norway; it affected the bed of the Mediterranean sea, and destroyed villages in the Barbary States, in Africa. So intense was the shock that it crossed the bed of the Atlantic to the United States and extended as far West as Lake Ontario.

"Another well-known fact about earthquakes is that the first shock is the most severe one, but

as far West as Lake Ontario.

"Another well-known fact about earthquakes is that the first shock is the most severe one, but others may occur at interval of hours, days, or even weeks after the first. Although Philadelphia has been seldom visited, there have been a few slight shocks within the past fifty years. Three motions have been observed. One a wave-like motion, and the least dangerous; another an upward motion, like the effect of an explosion beneath the surface; and third, a rotary motion. It is this latter motion which does the most demage."

Items of Interest.

Brooklyn bridge is infested with rats

A Japanese Commission is coming over to the United States to get points about building a

Children employed in the lace making schools at Belgium, work twelve hours daily and earn 6

Washington ladies are wearing not only artificial, but natural fruits in their hats and bon-

In Kentucky, farmers cannot buy tobacco

Two young girls of Holyoke, Mass, have gone into business as dolls' dressmakers and are doing a thriving business.

Eighty-five mills in the South are manufacturing olive oil (?) from cotton seed at the rate of 250,000 barrels per annum.

Turin now makes the finest church organs in Europe, and Brescia claims to have an organist who can equal Beethoven.

On account of numerous efforts to wreck trains, an escort of soldiers accompanies every train upon the Mexican Central Railroad.

In Russia female physicians are only allowed to treat women and children, but druggists are not permitted to put up their prescriptions.

It is stated that in the city of Utrecht, which is supplied with an exceedingly pure water, it has been found necessary to make use of tin service pipes coated externally with lead.

In 1791 Benjamin Franklin made the city of Boston the trustee of a fund of £1,000, to be lent to young mechanics, calculating that in 1891 the fund would amount to \$582,000. His figures must have been faulty, however, for the fund now cnly amounts to \$291,000.

It would seem to be well settled that germs of epidemics cannot be carried across the ocean by the wind. Over the open sea the air is found in all cases to be singularly sfree from the organisms found in land breezes. All low forms of life in the wind at sea soon reach the water and die.

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our ublication House, 907 Arch Sweet.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER; Or a Contemplative Man's Recreation of Izaak Walton and Chas. Cotton. Edited by John Major. From the Fourth London Edition. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Son, No. 13 Astor Place. pp. 418. Price, \$2.

Man's Recreation of Izaak Walton and Chas. Cotton. Edited by John Major. From the Fourth London Edition. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Son, No. 13 Astor Place. pp. 418. Price, \$2.

A great many of our readers know this charming book, and others have the pleasure of an acquaintance with it yet in store for them. For two hundred and thirty years it has maintained its popularity and will, perhaps, never be superseded. The genial author of the lives of Dr. Donne, George Herbert, Bishop Sanderson, Richard Hooker, and Sir Henry Wotton made a name for himself in his "Complete Angler," which almost makes prople forget that he wrote anything else. The book has a warnth about it that attracts most people, and no one can separate the work from the man. The true state of the case was given in four lines addressed to the author over a hundred years ago:

"This book is so like you, and you like it, For harmless mirth, expression, art and wit, That I protest, ingenuously, 'its true, I love this mirth, art, wit, the book and you."

The edition before us is an admirable one. It is full of embellishments, and much that work and more allowed brother, and give his children and all the mourning ones, the joyous assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. and of sweet reunion in heaven. "Because I live, ye shall live used livered by the Rev. J. Hassler, of Mercersburg on the confount was a shall live and the saviour, in St. John 14: 19, "Because I live, ye shall live assurance of a rightecus life is eternal, it livos for ever! The definition of the confount and the ever! The definition of the common of the Saviour, in St. John 14: 19, "Because I live, ye shall live assurance of a rightecus life is eternal, it livos for ever! The definition of the common of the saviour, in St. John 14: 19, "Because I live, ye shall live assurance of a right continuing at 6 o'clock, P. M. An address and elivered by the Rev. J. Hassler, of the saviour, in St. John 14: 19, "Because I live, ye shall live assurance of a right continuing at 6 o'cl

The edition before us is an admirable one. It is full of embellishments, and much that was omitted in medern editions has been restored. The outward "get-up" of the volume is all that

THE KING'S MEN. A Tale of To-morrow. By Robert Grant, John Boyle O'Reilly, I. S. of Dale, and John T. Wheelwright. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1884. pp. 270. Price, \$1.25.

This is a book written by several different authors, and yet unless the fact were aunounced

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. From the Earliest
Times to 1848, By M. Guizot and Madame
Guizot De Witt. Translated by Robert Black.
Profusely illustrated. Vols. V. VI., VII.,
VIII. New York: John B. Alden, 393 Pearl
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The eight volumes of this important work are now complete and will be furnished for \$7 per sett. This is certainly low when compared with the price of the foreign editions, which is \$85. Nor has the work been slighted. It is printed on good paper with gilt top, substantially bound in cloth, and fill of illustrations. The work of the author needs no comment, and we can only call attention to the way in which Mr. Alden has done his work; and commend it as one of the cheapest books of the year. We predict for it a large sale.

CHELSTIAN The area Luly and August, 1884.

large sale.

Christian Thought, July and August, 1884.

Edited by Charles F. Deems. Contents: "Counter-Currents in the Thought and Speculation of the Time," by the Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D.; "Some Recent Criticisms of Theistic Belief," by Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D.; "Atheistic Scientists," a poem, by John Stuart Blackie; "An Unbeliever's Description of Christianity," by the late Lord O'Neill; "My Science," a poem, by William C. Richards; "Vedantism—A Popular Statemt of Hindu Pantheism," by T. J. Scott, D.D.; "The Humorists Playing at Philosophy"; "Memorabilia"; "The Summer School at Key-East," by Charles M. Davis, Secretary; "About Booka," New York: Christian Thought, 4 Winthrop Place. \$2.00 a year; 40c. a number.

Obituaries.

In Memoriam.

In Memoriam.

Passed away quietly and peacefully to the realms of the spirit world, in the hope of a ble-sed resurrection from the dead, on a calm Sunday afternoon, August 3, 1884. Mrs. Harriet P. Deatrick, wife of Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, of Merc reburg, Pa, aged 66 years and 5 months. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

The deceased was a woman of strong Christian principles; of deep, earnest niety, and of regular, fervent devotion to God, and to the interests of His holy kingdom. Her Christian life in the family, in the social circle, and in the congregation of God's people, was full of good deeds of love, kindness, true benevolence and self sacrifice. To the sick, to the poor, and to those in need, she had a hand to relieve; and a warm heart to feel and sympathize for the wose and sorrows of the afflicted. Her will was strong—nothing wavering, nothing doubting, when duty called; or where God's holy word required prompt and decided ac ion. Here, all was clear, open, conscientious, honest. True to God, she was true to others. Consecrating herself to God in early youth, she endeavored to walk faithfully before the Lord in all the ordinances of His house; living in active membership in His Church, and seeking to lead others to the Saviour, by her Christian deportment, and by words of kindness and love.

As a pastor's wife she was true and faithful to

seeking to lead others to the Saviour, by her Christian deportment, and by words of kindness and love.

As a pastor's wife she was true and faithful to her trust. Her great industry, and her strict, religious economy, are traits of character worthy of the control of the contr

blessing."

Here, indeed, is a legacy to our mourning brother, and to his bereave i children and friends, worth more than gold and silver or landed estate. These perish and will pass away, but the legacy of a righteens life is eternal, it lives for ever!

that his end was so hear. The left desarcyer, however, had done his work, and on the morning of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brother in Christ, almost imperceptibly, fell asleep in Jesus.

Edwin Curzon was born in Derbyshire, England, and removed to this country with his parents when but three years of age. For a period of 64 years he resided in Harrisburg. He was highly esteemed as a citizen and a man of unquestioned probity of character. He served as a deacon in the Salem Reformed Church for a period of 12 years; and as elder during the last 8 years of his life, filling at the same time the office of treasurer of the congregation. He was faithful in the discharge of all his duties, and proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him in every public and private relation. In his death the Church has leet a valuable member. Thus, within less than a year and a half, our congregation has been bereft of two elders, who have been called from the scene of their earthly labors—Elder George P. Wiesling and Elder Edwin Curzon. The pastor and membership feel deeply the loss of these two good and useful men, but our trust is that He who gave them to the Church may speedily raise up others to take their places.

Mr. Curzon was a man of few words, retired and conservative, but at the same time a man of intelligent views, strong convictions, and firm faith in God and in the doctrines of Christianity. His religion was not a matter simply of profession, but a ruling principle of life. His death, like his life, was quiet, devoid of any rapture or ecstasy, but, we have every reason to believe, peaceful and happy. Much of life is hidden from view—may I not say the deepest, best and noblest part of it. How true is this of the Christian's experience! That which is strongest in the Christian and truest to the divine mature, that which is real, is hidden; hence asys the Apostle, "Your life is hid with Christ in God," A man may give no outward indication of being a very great and good man; nevertheless, whose soul G

Tribute of Respect

Adopted by the Sunday School and Consistory of

Auopted by the Sunday School and Consistory of Salem Reformed Church, Harrisburg.

The funeral of the late Edwin Curzon, who was beloved and esteemed as probably few men are, occurred this afternoon and was largely attended. At a meet ng of the Consistory of the Salem Reformed Church, July 28, 1884, the following action was taken on the death of Elder Edwin Curzon:

lowing action was taken on the death of Elder Edwin Curzon:

WHEREAS, In the providence of our all wise and merciful Heavenly Father, the Reformed Salem Church, of Harrisburg, has sustained in the death of Elder Edwin Curzon a most serious loss, and

WHEREAS, The Consistory of the Church, by the death of our deceased brother, has been deprived of the faithful co-operation and generous companionship of a well tried and efficient member and to laborer; therefore,

Resolved, By the Consistory of the Reformed Salem Church, of Harrisburg, that in the life of Eder Curzon, as exhibited for upwards of twenty years as an ordained efficer of the Church—first parts and action of the control of the

and the control of the Church—first and and another and another and another and another and another an

appreciation and regard of our whole membership.

Resolved, That our intercourse with our deceased brother has been so harmonious and pleasant, that we recognize in his death not only a loss to the consistory and congregation, but the sundering of a link of pleasant Christian fellowship with each member of the consistory.

Resolved, That the widow and family of the deceased, in this dark hour of their sore bereavement, have the profound sympathy of the consistory and congregation. In view, however, of the insufficiency of all human condolence in so great an affliction, we confidently commend them to Him who is the Husband to the widow and the Father to the fatherless, and whose strong arm and loving heart of sympathy can alone sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect and sympathy, we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the family of the deceased, published in our city dailies and the Reformed Missing Resolutions of the consistory.

J. M. WIESTLING,
D. W. GROSS.
G. W. LOCHMAN,

Tribute of Respect.

Tribute of Respect.

Tribute of Respect.

The Consistory of Christ Reformed Church at regular monthly meeting, held on Wednesday evening last, put on record the following action concerning the death of the la's Charles Hartzell's Brother Hartzell's earthly life is well ended. In the good providence of God he was enabled to be useful for many years in the family and the Church. He was a kind husband and father, and a consistent member of the congregation, and filled offices of trust with exemplary fidelity. As a citizen, an elder, and for fourteen years the treasurer of the church, his life was an honor to himself and others; therefore,

Resolved (1), That we duly appreciate and feel grateful to God for Elder Harzell's faithful Christian life, now closed in death.

(2) That we cordially sympathize with the widow and fatherless in their sad bereavement by the death of the beloved had of their family. There is joy for the pain—the communion of saints and the life everlasting.

August 8, 1884.

the blessed fruit of all true immortality and resurrection life in Jesus Christ.

Rev. Dr. Aughinbaugh, of Mercersburg College, and the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, also the passons of the different churches in town, all the passons of the different churches in t

no one would recognise it, for there is such a unity in the work that it is hard to trace any part of it to May one hand. Independent of this however had done his work, and on the moraing of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the rich Christ, almost imperceptibly, fell asleep in Jesus.

Edwin Curzon was born in Derbyshire, England, and removed to this country with his parents when but three years of age. For a period 64 years he resided in Harrisburg. He was lighly esteemed as a citizen and a man of understanding the company of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed friend and brought of the 26th of July our esteemed and many she rest in peace to christand and may she rest in p

DIED.—At Curryville, Blair county, Pa., on the morning of July 10, 1884, Mrs. Mary M. Reed, wife of Elder Jacob Reed, in the 64th year

DIED.—At Curryville, Blair county, Fa, on the morning of July 10, 1834, Mrs. Mary M. Reed, wife of Elder Jacob Reed, in the 64th year of her age.

Mother Reed, whose maiden name was Frank, was born in Poiladelphia, December 15th, 1820, and was consequen 19 65 years, 6 months and 25 days old at the time of her death. In her early life she connected herself with the Lutheran Courch in Philadelphia, and when she was married to Mr. Reed, she united herself with the church of her husband. For forty years they had been married, residing at different places in the State but longest in Bedford, where she was well and intimately known. Latterly the family have lived near Saxton, Bedford county, and Curryville, Blair county. At the last-hamed place she died, and from which her mortal remains were taken, via Penna, Raitroad to Huntingdon, and from thence, via Huntingdon and Broad Top Raitroad, to Bedford, Pa., where she was laid to rest by the side of her daughter Julia, who preceded her to the other world. The service at the grave was participated in by Rev. E. N. Kremer, of Bedford, Rev. Ephraim Dutt, of the Lutheran Church, and her pastor, of Martinsburg. For twelve weeks she had been suffering from jaundice, but only for about ten days confined to her bed. She bore her sickness with Christian resignation, looking unto Jesos, the author and finisher of her faith, for strength and grace to bear the sfflictions sent upon her.

Her faith in Christ and the Christian religion was strong. She had hopes of a future blies and a future recognition of her friends in heaven. She died, as she had lived, a consistent Christian, a dutiful wife, an afficionate friend and a loving mother. Placing her trust in her Redeemer, and relying on His promises, she was prepared for the change when it came—for, as she herself expressed it, when asked if she had fear of death: "No," she answered, "where would be the use of living a Christian life for forty years, and then be afraid to die." May she rest in peace, and may the God of peace sanctify

may the God of peace sanctify this smittion to the good of those who are bereit, and bring them all at last to heaven.

DIED.—July 30, 1884, near Delmont, Pa., Ida Ruby, daughter of J. M. and Eliza T. Schall, and grand laughter of Captain J. J. Biner, ex-Member of the Legislature, aged 11 years, 9 mouths and 11 days.

In the departure of this little lamb of the fold of Christ, a "san is gone down while it was yet day." Not only is this sadly experienced and felt in the home and family circle by relatives, loved ones and the community, but also by the congregation, catechetical class and Smoday-chool of which she was a faithful and regular member.

Hers was a beautiful, lovely life, worthy the admiration and imitation of all who would aim in childh od and youth at the formation of a noble Christian character. The fruits, adornment and ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price, appeared and abounded in her. It was this that the singuished her from many others. It was this that enabled her to resign herself so meekly and submissively into the hands of her loving Saviour. It was this that enabled her to say to her sorrowful mineral so may be the sorrowful member as she was about entering the valley and shadow of death, "Mamms, I know you love me, but the angels love me more."

Ida was a wonderful little worker for the Remove. It was this Father's business. So, she fet that she must be engaged in her heavenly Father's work. It can be truly said of her that it was her meat and drink to do the will of her Father in heaven.

meat and drink to do the will of her Father in heaven.

From a human stand point it may seem sad that "hereun is gone down while it was yet day," and that her days on earth were not fully completed and rounded out. We learn, however, from the word of God, "That honorable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the gray hair unto men; and unepotted lie is old age. Thus, the righteous that are dead shall condemn the ungodly that are living; and youth that is soon perfected shall put to shame the many years and the old age of the unrighteous." Does not the lovely, beautiful Christian life of this sainted child rise up, condemn and put to shame many whose heads are grey, and to whom God has given long years upon earth? Does not that earnest, zealous and devoted life in the service and cause of her dvine Lord and Master, put to the blush and to shame the apathy and indifference of many older professing Caristians?

The hereaved narents in whose heads are and here the property in which is the service and cause of her dvine Lord and The hereaved narents in whose heads are Garistians?

tians?

The bereaved parents in whose home a sun has gone down while it was yet day, sorrow not as those who have no hope. That sun bas risen in heaven. The grief, sadness and sorrow that fill the heart are only the clouds and mists that obscure and darks in the vision and sight. Eike all things earthly, they are merely transient. "He that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live, and whosever live'h and believeth in me shall never die." She has died in the Lord, now rests from her labors, and her works do follow her.

"Then shall you clasp those hands once more, And smooth that golden hair; Then shall you kiese those lips again For Ida shall be there."

"And higher shall your raptures glow
On you celestial plains
When the loved and parted here below
Meet, ne'er to part again."

DIED.—In Midliuville, on the 7th inst. Anna Paulina, infant daughter of Rev. W. D. and Emma A. Donat, aged 5 months and 16 days. "Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour, How soon we're call'd to part."

DIED.—Near St. Petersburg, Ps., April 16, 1884, Eva May, daughter of C. H. and S. J. Shoup, aged 4 years, 2 menths and 6 days.

This little suffirer was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Being an only child, her death seemed, in a rense, doubly an affliction for her seemed, in a sense, doubly an affliction for her Christian parents. Long hours of hopeful wait-ing, by the side of the livie bed, where scarles f-ver had pro-trated their darling child, proved unavailing. 'He that doeth all things well?' saw fit to call her to a better world than this.

"Two little dimpled cheeks Have lost their rowy hue; Two little sparkling eves Are hidden from our view. Two little soit white arms Are fo ded gently o'er A little peaceful heart, Pul-ating nevs neuer. Are fo ded gently o'er
A little peaceful heart,
Pul-ating nevr more.
Low lies her little frame
In death's soft slumber pressed:
In lote our Father took her—
We how to His behest,
High among bright angels
Our Evs May now rigns;
Singing anon more sweetly,
In soft seraphic strains."

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

According to the Religious Herald there thirty Congregational Churches in Connect wanting pastors.

A remarkable work, both educational and re-gious, has annung up smong Chinamen in con-ection with Dr. J. M. King's Church, New York city

Great preparations are being made for the Methodist centenary celebration at Barrett's Chapel, in Kent county, Delaware, September 31 and 4th. One hundred years ago in this building Bishops Coke and Asbury met the first time. The same old seat remains in the pulpit, and a part of one of the original alab benches will then be exhibited.

A little pamphlet in English and Chinese, entitled Common Prayers of the Church, has been issued by the Committee for Promoting Christian Work among the Chinese in this City. It consists of Sentences, General Confession, Lord's Prayer, Versicles, Lessons, Te Deum, Apostles' Creed, Prayer for all Conditions of Men, General Thankegiving, Apostolic Benediction, the Commandments and responses, and a few Collects.

mandments and responses, and a few Collects.

The New Haven Union prints the following statistics of Congregational Churches in that State:—Number of Churches. 208, of which 44 are without pastors. The total Church membership is 54 509, the additions for the past year numbering 2,615, and the removals by death, letter, and discipline, 2,393. The Second Church, Fair Haven, had the largest number of additions by profession—40.

At a recent meeting the directors of the Lutheran Philadelphia Seminary decided to purchase the 5\(^2\) scres in the western part of the city, unon which the synod had agreed. The price is \$25,000, of which sum about \$17,000, either in cash or subscription, is secured. The erection of thenew building will not be commenced until the whole sum has been paid, and some money for the building is collected. As Dr. Krauh's library is still packed in boxes, and the new seminary will probably not be finished for years yet, the directors have decided to set up the library in several rooms of the present building, so that this valuable collection of books may be put to good use.

Bishop William Taylor has issued, in the in-

ble collection of books may be put to good use.

Bishop William Taylor has issued, in the interest of his self-supporting missions, three circulars. He describes the condition and outlook of the work, and asks the friends to aid his "Transit and Building Fund." He declines to receive any salary as Missionary Bishop to Africa, and expects to push into that field on the basis of self-support as in other lands. Concerning his personal needs he remarks: ""As to salary, I have had none from any source for twenty-seven years, but have supported myself and family by my authorship, and preached gratuiously. Of late Gid has made some provision for my family, and gives me a private partner in the missionary business, who supplies my shortage."

At Bath Me, on the 6th inst. the missionary

a private partner in the missionary business, who supplies my shortage."

At Bath. Me, on the 6th inst., the missionary steamer Morning Star was launched at noon by the New England Shipbuilding Company. The dimensions are as follows:—Length, 131 feet 3 inches; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; depth, 12 feet two inches; gross tonnage, 471. She will be towed to Marine Iron Works to receive machinery. The launch was viewed by 3,000 people. Appropriate services took place at the yard, conducted by Rev. O. W. Folsom, and consisted of prayer by Rev. Dr. Robbins, of lows; an address by Rev. Alpheus Harvey, of Boston; lymns, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" and "The Morning Light is Breaking," and benediction by Rev. J. O. Fink. The steamer is owned by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It is expected she will be ready for mes September 10, and will sail from Boston with a cargo to Honolulu. The cest is over \$40.000 Much of the amount came from Sunday school contributions, mostly five cents, entitling each child to a cerificate of stock. Captain Isai h Bray, for ix years in the employ of the Board will command her. The steamer's yearly voyages will average 13 000 miles. Arhur Logan, son of Rev. R. W. Logan, of Ohio, will sail in the steamer for Honolulu.

Mgr. (now Lord) Petre is the first Catholic ecclesiastic who has sat in the House of Lards since the Reformation.

Zien's Advocate says that nearly one-half of the Churches in the Baptist mission in Asia are self-supporting, and many others partly so.

The Lutheran Church of Finland is at present without any Bishop, all three prelates having died within a few months. The first to be elected will be consecrated in Sweden.

The Berlin Society for the Propagation of Chri-tianity among the Jews has existed 64 years, and has been the instrument of bringing 1,000 of the children of Israel to the knowledge of the Messiah.

An anonymous benefactor has presented the Wesleyan Conference of London with a reference library of 30.000 volumes. It is reported that the Wesleyans in the British capital have gained three thousand members within the last year.

A consistory will be held at the Vatican about the middle of September. The Pope will deliver an allocution and will create several Cardinals. The new Cardinals will all be Italians. The Pope will also nominate several Bishops.

The gross income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in England, last year, was \$547,860. There are on the Society's lite 520 ordained missionaries, 1,400 catechits and lay teachers, and three hundred students in the Society's colleges.

Letters from Norway to friends in London say that the work of God in that country has many pleasing and hopeful features at this time. Everywhere the door seems open for Gospel effort both along the coast and in land. It appears also that loger-oll's notorious publications have been translated into the Norwegian language.

Eighty years ago William Cary wrote from Bengal, 'The people here hate to the very name of Christ, and will not listen when His name is mentioned.' Now a missionary writes that the books most in demand there are such as bear conspicuously the name of Christ. His name has become the great attraction and great power in missionary work there.

An earnest effort to reach the masses with evangelical truth has been started in Germany. Dr. Theodore Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, and Court-preacher 8 oecker, of Berlin, are taking great interest in it, and the work will be sys ematically prosecuted. Bible readers have been appointed to labor among the lower classes, and there will be preaching in concert-rooms and theatres.

For the first time within living memory, according to the Pall Mall Gusette, a Bish-p of the Church of England, sitting in the House of Lords as a spiritual peer, has a ppeared with a partiarchal beard. He is the Right Rev. Dr. Ryle, Bishop of Liverpool. But, referring to this modern innovation, a correspondent of Notes and Queries is of the opinion that no bearded prelate has sat

in the House of Lords since 1688, and that Bishop Ryle is really the first Father of the Church to revive the ancient usage.

A year ago. at the completion of fifty years from the establishment of the first Congregational Church in Australia, a grand jubilee meeting was held at \$9 daye, and an effort was entered upon to raise a fund of \$75 000 for denominational purposes. The limit of time was to be three years, but already at the end of only a single year \$90,000 has passed through the Treasurer's hands. The result is a surprise, and has tended to increase the unity and power of the Congregational Churches of that country.

Although no successor to the late Bishon Co.

Churches of that country.

Although no successor to the late Bishop Colenso has yet been appointed, it is understood that the leading members of the Church of England in Natal are determined that the see shall not continue vacant, and that if possible a man of the same liberal spirit of the lamented prelate, who died twelve months ago, shall fill his place. Although it is known that the Home Government will take no part in nominating a successor to Bishop Colenso, there seems reason to believe that every facility will be given to the Church Council in Natal to select the man of its own choice. It is stated in the Cape papers that Sir. G. W. Cox, the distinguished scholar, is likely to be preferred by the majority of the Council; but it remains to be seen whether this report is well founded, or whether the new Bishop will be chosen, by some other process than that involved in a direct vote of the Council.

The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Co-

chosen by some other process than that involved in a direct vote of the Council.

The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Copenhagen will commence August 30 h, and continue until September 7th. The following and jects are to be discussed:—Christianity and the Masses, the Basis and Authority of the New Testament, Mudern Unbelief, The Divinity and Atoning Work of our Lord, The Harmony of Science and Revelation, The Duty of the Christian Church in Reference to Missions, Sunday School Work, Intemperance. The Duty of Liberal Giving, Christian Responsibility in Regard to Preva ling Immorality, The Lord's Day, Its Place and Power.

The following take part in the proceedings: The Lord Mayor of London, Revs. T. McCullagh, President of the We levan Methodist Conference; Dr. Marshall Laug, Professor Redford, Dr. Sinclair Paterson, Prebendary Anderson, W. Arthur, Dr. Condor, Dr. L. B. White, Dr. Gritton, Dr. Marray Mitchell, Dr. Clemance, Dr. Angus, Dr. Cairns, and R. S. Ashton; and Mr. F. Hartley, of the Sunday School Union. America will be represented by Revs. Prof. Schaff, Prof. Day, Dr. John Hall, and Dr. W. M. Taylor; Canada by Professor Christieb; Sweden by Prof. Regenino; Italy by Prof. Geymonat; Denmark by Revs. Dr. Kelpar, Dean Vahl and Prof. Sharling, besides other representatives.

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Ammonia gas 0.43 per cent., equivalent to 10.4

cubic inches per oz. of Powder.

Note—The Tartaric Acid was doubtless intro duced as free acid, but subsequently combined with ammonia, and exists in the Powder as a Tartrate of Ammonia.

E. G. LOVE, Ph. D. New York, Jan'y 17th, 1881.

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It would be old news to tell you what the store is here for. We'll skip that, For our present purpose it is here to be walked through, looked at, get rested in, and to hold your baggage while you run about town. As you enter the door, any door almost, you see a place to leave your bag. Leave a dozen parcels there, if you like; no charge. Go all over the store, up-stairs and down; ask for a guide, if you need one; go alone, if you like that better. After you have walked a few miles and climbed a pyramid or two, it may be lunch-time. In the basement is a place to get a bite; and that's the only part of the entertainment you pay We'd like to have that free, too, if we could. We fear the wrong people would

In a sense we do not pay much attention to visitors. We do not invite them in so often as we would, if the newspapers didn't make us pay for every hospitable word. When they come, one or ten-thousand at a time, we simply let them full any way; besides, we don't want people to think that we ask them here to draw them into buying things.

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Fall Term of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster will commence on Thursday, September 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the opening address to the students will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerharl.

FRED. A. GAST, Sec. of Faculty.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, LANCASTER, PA.

The Fall Term of this institution will open on Thursday, September 4th, at 10 A. M. The epening address will be delivered by Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D. Examination for admission on Wednesday, September 3d, at 2 P. M.
J. H. DUBBS,
Secretary of the Faculty.

NOTICE.

The Board of Missions of Pittsburgh Synod will meet in the Reformed Church, East End, Angust 26th, at 1.30 P. M. All the missionaries within the bounds of the Synod are requested to send their reports to the undersigned at least five days before the meeting of the Board.

In connection with the sessions of the Board, missionary conferences will also be held in the evening of the same day at 7.30 o'clock, both in East End and Wilkinsburg Reformed churches.

1. Programme at Wilkinsburg—(a) Missions in relation to the development of the Christian life of the individual and the congregation, by Rev. D. Bueffenbacher; (b) Our Mission Work, by Rev. F. B. Hahn.

2. Programme at East End—(a) The True Missionary Spirit, by Rev. C. U. Heilman; (b) Referior influence of missionary activity, by Rev. J. H. Prugh.

By order of the Board of Missions of the Pittsburg Synod.

F. B. HAHN, Secretary.

F. B. HAHN, Secretary. Greenville, Pa., July 26, 1884.

NOTICE.

Pittaburgh Synod will meet in general convention in St. Peter's Reformed church, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., September 17th, A. D. 1884, at 7.30 c'clock, P. M. Arrangements will be made for Excursion rates to the members on the A. V. R. and B. and O. railroads. Orders will be forwarded by the clerk to those entitled.

"Pastors and charges will please furnish the Clerk with the names of the Delegate Elders ten days before Sentember 17, 1884."

days before September 17, 1884."
H. F. KEENER, Clerk,
Manor Station, Pa

NOTICE.

All persons intending to be present at the Synod of Pittsburg, which meets at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., September 17th, are requested to notify me at least ten days before the meeting. Unless this request is complied with we can not insure entertainment.

GEORGE HARTZEL, Elder.

Mt. Pleasant, August 13, 1884.

NOTICE.

The Sunday-School Board of Pittsburg Synod will report to the coming meeting of Synod the following subjects and speakers for its Sunday sechool sessions: 1. The Model Teacher, by Revs. C. U. Heilman and A. K. Kline; 2. The Model Scholar, by Revs. I. Wolbach and H. D. Darbaker. After the addresses by the appointed speakers, each subject will be open for general discussion. Opening speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes, others to five minutes.

By Order of the Board.

A. E. TRUXAL, Chairman.

SPECIAL MEETING OF ALLEGHENY

At a special meeting of Allegheny Classis, held in the Reformed church, Butler, Pa., the pastoral relation existing between Rev. J. May and the Henshew charge was dissolved. Revs. P. C. Prugh, J. W. Alspach and J. May were appointed a committee to supply the Henshew charge.

a call from the Sugar Creek charge, Armstrong county, Pa., to Rev. J. May, was confirmation of the Revs. P. C. Prugh, J. W. Alspach and D. B. Lady, were appointed to install him pastor of the charge.

T. F. STAUFFER, S. C.

SPECIAL MEETING OF GETTYSBURG CLASSIS.

At a special meeting of Gettysburg Classis held at Gettysburg, August 14, Rev. Prof. W. E. Krebs and Licentuate H. H. Sangree were received as members of the Classis. The call extended by the Fairfield charge to Mr. Sangree was confirmed, and a committee appointed to ordsin and install him. This ceremony will take place at McKnightstown, Adams county, Pa., on Sunday, August 24th.

Acknowledgment.

Received for the benefit of Mr. Yamanaka, our Japanese student: \$5 00 From "Northampton," JOHN S. STAHR.

General News.

Home.

The Lancaster watch factory, which employed to hands, has shut down indefinitely.

Lieutenant Greely, of the Arctic Expedition admits that the soldier Henry was shot by his order, after several warnings that he must desist from stealing food.

Large fires occurred during the past week at Grenada, Miss., Greenville, Texas, and North East, Eric county, Pa. The business portions of these places were nearly all destroyed.

A number of Accomac, Va., farmers fore up the tracks of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, wrecking a construction leco-motive and fatally injuring the engineer and fire-

About forty members of the Paulist Fathers of New York are at the summer home of the Order, St. Mary's Monastery, Lake George. The Order received this place as a gift from the late Charles O'Conor, who built it especially for their ass.

The State Committee on Lunacy have brought to light four distinct cases in which persons reputed to be insane have been treated with great atrocity. They have been chained for many years in the midst of filth. The Board of Charities will give the cases thorough investigation.

Foreign.

General Negrier is to succeed General Millot command of the forces in Tonquin.

Hostilities between France and China have

begun. The French opened fire on Kee Lung on the 5th inst.

France has invited Germany, Austria and Russia to join her in an alliance against England on the Egyptian question.

the Egyptian question.

Paris, August 17.—Five deaths from Cholera occurred at Arles during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this evening. At Mont'or-sur-Argens two new cases and one death are reported. At Toulon during the twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., there were nine deaths from the disease. The sanitary condition of Toulon is less satisfactory, owing to the relaxation of precautions on the part of the inhabitants, and a revival of the epidemic is feared.

At Castelnovo, in Italy, one fresh case and one death are reported, and at Liviganao one patient. Reports from other points in Italy give a total of eight fresh cases and eight deaths.

DIRECTORY Of Reformed Churches in the City of

Philadelphia. ENGLISH CHURCHES.

First Church.—Southwest corner of Tenth and Wallace Streets. Pastor, Rev. D. Van Horne, D. D., 1140 Mt. Vernon St. Services, 10 30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Christ Church, Green below Sixteenth St. Pastor, Rev. James Crawford, 1106 Mount Vernon St. Services, 10 30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Sonday-school, 2.30 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Trinity Church. Seventh near Oxford St. Pastor, Rev. D. E. Klopp, D. D., 1541 North Seventh St. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Heidelberg Church. Nineteenth and Oxford Sts. Pastor, Rev. James I. Good, 1515 N. Nineteenth St. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Reformed Church of the Strangers.—Haverford Avenue near Fortieth St. Pastor, Rev. G. H. Johnston, 33 Saunders Ave. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 94 A. M., Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Graco Mission. Tenth below Danphin St. Pastor, Rev. A. B. Stoner, 2422 Reese Street Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 94 N. Sunday-school, 94 N. Sunday-school, 95 N. Sunday-school, 95 N. Sunday-school, 95 N. Sunday-school, 95 N. Sunday-school, 97 N. Sunday-school, 96 N. Sunday-school, 97 N. Sunday-school, 97 N. Sunday-school, 98 N.

Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school, 2.15 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M. GERMAN CHURCHES.

Salem. Fairmount Avenue below Fourth St. Pastor, Rev. F. W. Berleman, 341 Fairmount Avenue. Services, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Zion's. Sixth Street above Girard Avenue. Pastor, Rev. N. Gehr, D. D., 1230 N. Sixth St. Services, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7.45 P. M.

Bethlehem. Corner Norris and Blair Sts. Pastor, Rev. J. G. Neuber, 1532 E. Montgomery Avenue. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M.

Bunanuel's. Thirty-eighth and Baring Sts. Rev. J. Küelling, D. D., pastor, 213 N. 38th St. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Author, 200 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Catechetical Lectures, Monday and Thursday, 7.30 P. M. Teacher's Mesting, Friday 8 P. M.

Emanuel's. Firld, S. E. Corner Seventeenth and Fitswater Sts. Pastor, Rev. A. E. Dahlman, 729 S. 17th St. Services, 10.30 and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Catechetical Lectures, Monday and Thursday, 7.30 P. M. Teacher's Mesting, Friday 8 P. M.

Emanuel's. Bridesburg. Pastor, Rev. G. A. Scheer, 2250 N. Fifth Street, Services, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Sunday-school, 2

St. John's Chapel. Ontario and Tulip Sts. Pastor, Rev. J. G. Neuber, 1532 E. Montgomery Ave. Services, 3 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, August 18, 1884.

Wholesale Prices.

Monday, August 18, 1884.

Flour.—We quote the whole range of prices as follows: Supers \$2,50@8; winter extras, \$3 @3.50; Pennsylvania family, \$46.4.25; do straight, \$4,50@5; Western winter low grades, \$3,75@4.50; do clears, \$4,75@5.25; straights, \$5,25@6.50; winter patent, \$5,50@6.25; thisosonia clear, \$4,75@5.50; winter patent, \$5,50@6.25; thisosonia clear, \$4,75@5.50; do patent, \$5,50@6.25; Wisconomia clear, \$4,50@6.50; Wisconomia clear

18; do fair to good do at \$14@16, and good to prime new at \$14@16. Rye Straw steady at \$14.50@15.

SEEDS.—Clover was quiet and steady at 9@ 9\frac{3}{2}c. per lb, as to quality. Timothy was in fair demand at \$1.55@160 per bushel. Flax sold fairly in such lost to arrive at \$1.40 per bushel. FEED.—The market was quiet and a shade easier, with sales of 5 cars fair winter wheat Bran at \$15.50, and 2 cars choice do do at \$16, all on track.

Live Stock Prices.

Live Stock Prices.

The arrivals of live stock at the various yards were beeves, 2,800; sheep. 15,000; hogs, 4,300
Previous week: Beeves, 2,000; sheep, 1,500; hogs, 4,000.

BEEF CATTLE were in fair demand, and prices advanced a fraction on all grades, in sympathy with the West, although the receipts were heavier. Extra, 7½@7je:; good, 6½@7c; medium, 5½@6je; common, 4½@5je; Texans, 4½@5je. Countray Far Cows were inactive from 2½c. to 4c.

to 4c.

MILCH Cows were dull at \$25@60.

VEAL CALVES were in fair request at 5@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMES were in fair demand, and prices continued firm for all grades except extreme common, which were hard to dispose of at any rate. Extra lambs, if here, would bring 7½c. we dougt Extra, 4½@5c.; good, 4@4½c.; medium, 3@3¾c.; common, 2@2¾c.; Lambs, 3@7½c.

medium, 3@34c.; common, 2@24c.;
74c.
Hogs were fairly active and firm. We quote
Western from 34c. to 84c., with sales of common
country at 8c.
CITY DRESSED BEEVES were in good request,
and prices closed firmer at 74@11c., the former
rate for very common stock.
DRESSED SHEEP were in fair demand from
7@10c., according to quality.

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